The Weekly Post.

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CLEOPATRA'S MIRROR.

You have a thousand slaves, who do
Unwillingly their duty;
And I one service have for you,
To image back your beauty;
But that one service is so sweet,
I would in it my life would fleet.

Your other slaves say you are stern;
I always see you smiling,
As from me some new grace you learn
Your lovers for beguiling.
Those slaves, did they but win as I
Your smiles would dare thrice o'er to die.

Oh, would you that all lands should pass
Beneath your firm subjection!
Then deem the world your looking-glass
And made for your reflection.
Did you but smile on men as me,
The whole world should in bondage be.

—F. W. Bourdillon in London Spectator.

EMPTY-HEADED FOP.

"Nell, what is Walter Grantley coming here for every evening? I hope you are not encouraging him in any attentions he may pay you."

"Why should I not encourage him, Uncle Charles? I respect and like him."

"Respect him! a walking tailor's advertisement! An empty-headed fop!"

"You are severe, Uncle Charles. Mr. Grantley dresses well, but with no more attempt at display than any young man of his age and appearance is justified in doing. And he is by no means empty-headed. He has read much, has seen the world at home and abroad, and converses well, far better than any other gentleman who visits here."

"Humph! All of which means that he has succeeded in fascinating you. I expect you to marry, Nell. You can not waste all your young life with an old fellow like me. But I would like to see you the wife of a solid man—a good business man—one able to carry on my business when I am dead—a man like James Nelson."

Ellen Baldwin kept a profound silence, her eyes fastened upon her sewing.

"I know he is not handsome, and is nearly forty. His clothes are not made in the latest fashion, and he is sometimes rough in speech. But he is a thorough business man, able to take care of your fortune and even to increase it. He would make the best of husbands, and, Nell, he loves you."

"Not at all, Uncle Charles. Mr. Nelson has done me the honor of proposing to marry me, but love has nothing to do with the matter. And I neither like him nor trust him."

"Not trust him! Why, Nell, he has almost the entire control of the warehouse! I have gradually left everything to him. Not trust James Nelson! You must be insane!"

Mr. Baldwin looked at his niece with glistening eyes. As she was entirely independent of his control, rich by right of an inheritance from her father, though his own companion for nine years, this marked deference to his wishes touched him deeply. He was a self-made man, lacking refinement, not well educated, but with a money-making capacity, and he had the too common contempt for young men who, like Walter Grantley, were college graduates, and paid attention to dress, to looks, to the niceties of etiquette and conversation.

"You know, Nell," he said, after a moment of silence, "that I have only your interest at heart."

"I do not need to be told that," his niece said, warmly. "Have you not been father and mother to me since my own parents died! My hope is that knowing I love Walter, you will also learn to respect and like him. He labors under the disadvantage of wealth, having independent means, but he was in business for a long time before a legacy from his grandfather gave him sufficient employment in managing the real estate, and stocks in which it was invested. Try to like him, Uncle Charles, for my sake."

"Well, I will try. But I wish it was James. I could like him without trying."

Not long after this conversation, while her own heart was happy in her love and her uncle's kindness, Nellie saw that a change had come over Mr. Baldwin. He had always been a genial man, with kindly impulses, friends with the world, proud of the prosperity that was the work of his own hands, but he became very grave and quiet, even sad, absorbed in papers, and evidently deeply troubled. Nell worried over the change, but waited to know the cause.

The knowledge came one evening when Walter Grantley was making a call. True to his promise, Uncle Charles was trying to be friends with the young man, and that he was succeeding was proved by his speaking in his presence.

"Bad news, Nell," he said heavily. "I am a ruined man."

"You, Uncle Charles?"

Nell's arms were around his neck, while his hand was taken in a cordial grasp by Walter.

"My dear sir," Walter said in a tone of warm concern, "I hope it is not so bad as that."

"But it is," was the broken reply; "if I do not see my way out of the muddle in a few days, the old house of Baldwin must go into bankruptcy."

"There is my money, Uncle Charles," said Nell.

"God bless the child! Do you think I will touch that! No, no! I am past seventy, and if I must go down, I will not drag your young life with me. But I can't understand it all. Everything seems to have gone on well, and yet we can not meet our obligations."

It was late in the evening when they separated; but, early in the morning, Walter received a little note from Ellen.

"Uncle Charles is very ill. He wishes to see you. Can you come?
Nell."

In answer to the summons, Walter was soon at the bedside of the invalid. He was very ill, gradually losing control of his own thoughts, but he seemed to wish Walter to examine his business. By a great effort he wrote a paper appointing the young man his representative until he was better, and before noon delirium held him fast. For many long days Nell scarcely left the sick room, save for a few hurried interviews with Walter. The old man exhausted, by his unwonted anxiety and application to business, after years of comparative idleness, lay between life and death, fighting a violent attack of fever. Even when the raving was over and he knew Nell again, he lay in a state of pitiable weakness, unable to keep up a settled train of thought for two minutes together, and still in danger of sinking into a death sleep.

Walter came often at night to take Nell's place in the sick room, and gave her some hours of sorely needed rest, and friends were plenty to help in nursing. Still, it was more than six weeks after the evening when he opened his heart to Walter Grantley, before Mr. Baldwin seemed to remember his business perplexities. But one night, when, all the household slept, the invalid, seeing Walter seated beside him, said in a low weak voice:

"Is the warehouse closed?"

"Closed? No, indeed. Business was never more prosperous."

"But how?"

"Are you able to hear about it? You have been very ill, and must be patient. Will it not be enough to-night to know that all is going on well!

"I am stronger than you think. Tell me how you saved the old ship from wreck."

"I took control at once, as you gave me authority to do. Before my grandfather's death, and the legacy that made it unnecessary for me to work, I was bookkeeper in a large warehouse similar to yours, for six years, and had a knowledge of the business. An examination of your books soon convinced me that they had been falsified to a frightful extent, and that checks drawn upon your bank, in your name, had been used for other purposes than the payment of the obligations of the business."

"How could that be? James Nelson alone had signed checks."

"Exactly so; and James Nelson has been systematically defrauding you for about fifteen years."

"Impossible!"

"Quite true. When he found I was searching the matter to the bottom he pocketed his illgotten gains and absconded. As you were too ill to give the order for any pursuit, I let him go."

"But the money? How can all be going on well if he has taken it with him? There was a deficiency of thirty thousand dollars for immediate obligations."

"And having this sum idle in bank, I took the liberty of investing it in your business."

"You threw in your fortune to help a sinking ship!"

The ship was not sinking, but fairly afloat, and I consider the money well invested; I have long wanted to buy a partnership in a business I understand; having no love for an idle life, and I hope you will not repay this loan, but allow it to give me the right to help you yet in business. There is an opening even now, that only needs a little capital to largely increase the business, and I waited for your authority to purchase it."

The old man's eyes sparkled as Walter clearly explained the nature of the proposed enlargement of the warehouse business.

"It had been Mr. Nelson's policy to keep all such opportunities hidden from you," Walter said, "knowing that such alterations would involve such an examination of the books as would expose his frauds. But there is no need now to fear to open the books for any eyes."

"Thanks to you."

"If you will. You know what is the dearest wish of my heart, Mr. Baldwin. I love Nell, and I am fully able to give her a home as luxurious as your own, without touching her own fortune. I know that you have thought me a drone in the world's hive, unworthy of the love of such a woman, not fit to be trusted with her welfare. I will not deny that, the hope of winning your approval has been my great stimulus in the efforts I have made regarding your perplexities. I have taken no steps that will not bear full investigation. I have ridden you of a robber who was running you under the guise of friendship, and I most earnestly desire my reward."

"Nellie?"

"Nellie and the right to be your son at home—your partner in business. Let me take the burden of care from your shoulders to mine, that are young and strong, and in return ask for the advantage of your experience, and the wisdom only years will give. I have steered your ship through this storm, but I am not presumptuous enough to suppose that alone I could carry it safely over all the intricacies of business."

"Be as you will. I am gaining in strength every day. We will have a wedding here. Let Nell stay in her old home, Walter! There is room enough for all, and I can not hope to be here many years."

"I will never ask her to leave you. I want you to gain a son, not lose a daughter."

"Heaven bless you for all! My first care shall be to settle the new partnership, and we will have a sign painted 'Baldwin & Grantley.'"

"But you are weary now. Sleep while I sit here and dream of my own happiness."

"And in the morning, when Walter told Nellie all, she bent over Uncle to whisper her happiness, and hear him say heartily:

"I shall get well fast, Nell, and we will have a grand wedding. He is a noble fellow, that Walter of yours, and never again will I call him an empty-headed fop."

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LUDICROUS STAGE INCIDENTS.

Probably every actor of experience can recall many a ludicrous incident that, on or off the stage, has intruded itself into the midst of a play and severely tried the self-control of the performers, if it did not convulse the audience and convert a serious situation into a ridiculous farce. In his interesting memoirs, Macready relates several of the sort that occurred to him in the course of his theatrical career. On one occasion he was playing Virginius in a provincial theatre without having rehearsed the part with the company. His unhappy temper was sorely tormented during the first two acts of the tragedy by scenic deficiencies and the inaccuracies of the players. But, in the third act, where the body of Siccius Dentatus should be discovered on a bier with a group of soldiers mourning over it, his misery was crowned by finding that the scene was to be given with the Roman Achilles lying on the ground and two men standing near. The sensitive, captious actor refused to go on and give countenance to so absurd a representation.

"Oh, pray, sir," urged the manager, "go on; the men have rehearsed the scene, and you will find it all right." It is easy to conceive how Macready raved and stormed, for at the most favorable times he must have been a difficult subject to manage, with his excessive nervousness and fastidious notions. He now argued that it was impossible for the two men "to carry off the old man" according to the directions of the play. "Oh, yes, indeed sir," reiterated the manager, "they perfectly understand it." Finally Macready submitted to the necessity, and the curtain was rung up, disclosing the dead soldier and the pair beside him. The tragedian strode on and poured out his lamentation over the prostrate veteran, concluding with the order, "Take up the body, bear it to the camp." To his horror the two men stooped down, and, putting an arm under each shoulder, lifted the dead Siccius to his feet, he preserving a corpse-like rigidity, with eyes closed and head thrown back, and thus the trio gravely marched off the stage, amid roars of laughter from the spectators.

In the beginning of Macready's professional life he acted for a season in the capacity of manager in one of the theatres leased by his father. Having put on the boards the grand Ballet of Action of Macbeth, which required very complicated machinery, he was most busy on the first representation superintending the movement of affairs and urging on the performers. After the scene of Duncan's murder there was but a hurried moment for Macbeth and his Lady to wash their blood-stained hands. Conway, who was the Macbeth of the evening, rushed off the stage in excited haste in search of his dresser, who should have been on hand with water and towels. Meeting Macready, he exclaimed, "Oh, my dear sir, my dresser is not here! What shall I do?" "Here," cried Macready, "come here," and dragged the actor into a near room, where he plunged his hands into a water pitcher. "There is no towel, my dear sir!" exclaimed Conway, with nerved trepidation. Macready snatched up a piece of stuff of some kind that lay within reach, and Conway dried his half-washed hands and dashed back to the stage. No sooner was he dispatched than Lady Macbeth appeared in anxious quest of water and towels, and, meeting Macready, was served in the same hasty manner as her illustrious partner. Having successfully got over the affair, Macready thought no more about it, and, the play being happily received, he trudged to his lodgings through a deep snow, with a cheerful spirit. Next morning he was met by the stage-manager, who, with a doleful manner, remarked to him, "Sir, I am very sorry to tell you there are thieves in the theatre." "Good heavens!" responded Macready, "is it possible? Let every inquiry be made, that they may be punished, or at least turned out of the place. What has been stolen?" "Why, sir, Mr. Simkin's breeches! When he went to dress himself at the end of the evening, his breeches were gone, and he was obliged to walk home to his lodgings through the snow without any." The strictest search was instituted after the lost breeches, and every pains was taken to discover and punish the thief. Finally, Macready inquired what kind of small clothes Simkin wore. Being told they were brown kerseymere, it flashed upon him that he had seized them to satisfy Conward's demand for a towel, and after they had been used to dry the hands of both Macbeth and his bloody Queen, he had thrown them under a table in his own room. There they were found, and Simkin's loss was made good; but it was long before Macready heard the last of the small clothes.

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REVIVING DROWNED PERSONS.

A new mode of resuscitating drowned persons and others suffering from asphyxia, consists in placing the patient on his back with the arms extended. A roll of clothing is then laid below the false ribs so as to throw their anterior margin into prominence. The operator then kneels astride the patient, placing his hands so that the balls of the thumbs rest upon the false ribs, while the fingers fall naturally in the depressions between the ribs on each side. An assistant holds the tongue of the patient, and the operator, with his elbows firmly pressed against his sides, throws his whole weight forward, by which the false ribs are pressed upward and inward, producing great motion of the diaphragm, and displacement of the contents of the lungs. Suddenly raising his body, the operator allows the false ribs to return to their position, producing a corresponding movement in the diaphragm and an inrush of air. By keeping up rythmic movements of this kind, artificial respiration is produced.—["Scientific Miscellany," in The Galaxy for May.

THE RAGING ANACONDA.

[Eddie (aged six years) in St. Nicholas.]

. . . As the raging anaconda was sunning himself one day on the high branches of a weeping-willow, he no sooner opened his eyes than he espied some lambs of a farmer's in a near field, and no sooner did he see them than he sprang down the tree. No sooner had the farmer beheld the snek than he teared after the snek three times round the swamp, and then climbed up the tree to catch him by the tail, when the anaconda turned and opened his mighty jaws and grabbed the farmer's hat. Then the farmer climbed down as fast as anything and ran away, and another anaconda and two wild bears came and chased him till he got out of breath and then he made a feast on the old farmer.

WAITING.

'Tis time you drew the curtain, child, and latched the open door;
Put out the useless candle—there is daylight on the moor:
And if he comes back in the day, be it early, be it late,
He'll find the track across the heath that leads him to our gate.

I'll lay me down upon the bed, but I shall wake to hear
The faintest footfall on the grass, or over it draw near;
'Tis many a year; yet I should know his step as well to day,
As when I checked my sobs to hear its echo die away.

'Tis many a year; I sometimes wish, the while I watch at night,
And feel my heart grow colder with the coming of the light—
I wish my hope could die away as dies the lamp at morn;
I wish I could sit down and weep, and know myself forlorn.

I wish that I could shut my heart as you bar out the sun,
And sit in darkness, yet in peace, until my life were done;
I'm weary listening all the night for what I never hear;
I'm weary counting how the days make up another year.

And if he comes, it is so long, so long I've waited now,
Oh, will he know me with these lines deep traced upon my brow?
He'll look to see a knot of curls, like one that he has kept,
And worn, I know, upon his heart, the while he walked or slept.

He'll look to clasp a little hand that once was firm and white;
(Feel how it shakes, child, just to think if he should come to night);
From scanty hair, and lined face, and figure shrunk and bent,
How could he guess the beating heart, whose love is all unspent!

It would be worst of all to see him try to hide the pain,
To hear the old fonds words, and see the dear old looks again;
To hold his warm brown hand, close pressed, and know at heart the while
That when he turned his face aside, the lips forgot their smile.

I'm fain to give up hope, and rest from weary day and night
In the gray gloaming, that may end, who knows, in sudden light;
There are some joys most near, they say, when every hope seems past,
And if I cease to watch and wait, my love may come at last.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The advocates of the abolition of all discriminations founded upon sex in the matter of suffrage have taken great encouragement from the tone of the Centennial celebrations, and the meeting of their National Association which will be held in the Union League Theatre on Tuesday, May 11th, will doubtless be more vigorous and enthusiastic than any gathering of a similar kind for several years. Miss Anthony, the director of the Executive Committee, has issued a circular programme for the occasion, from which we quote the following pungent passages:

"As but a single year intervenes before the nation's one hundredth birthday, it behooves the women of the country to take wise counsel together upon the great question of their national recognition as full citizens of the republic. The celebration of the nation's Centennial with women unenfranchised will be the nation's disgrace. For twenty-seven years we have publicly pressed our claims in the light of those personal rights of self-government upon the recognition of which, as underlying principles, our nation professes to stand. Where in the history of the world has such able, earnest and persistent protest gone up from any class? . . During these long years woman has pleaded for herself; has herself struck repeated blows for freedom; and every demand for the recognition of her full citizenship has been met by courts and Congress and press with sneer, sarcasm and denial. . . What has the war gained for us? An united republic? No! Simply another phase of male despotism; not more freedom, but less. What is to be the final result? God alone knows. That blind policy which discriminates between citizens, has already led us to the verge of another civil war. Mothers, wives and daughters who nobly wrought for freedom are thrust back to make way for unrepentant rebels, one hundred and twelve of whom will have seats in the next Congress, there to make laws for those loyal women. . . The danger in sight to our country, to ourselves and to those we hold most dear, leads us to cry aloud and spare not. Therefore, as women basely insulted; as citizens whose equality of rights is ignored; as lovers of our country, to whom its welfare is most dear; as human beings possessing a birthright of freedom, let us in convention assemble in that great commercial centre, whence our words will go broadcast over the land, and again demand our recognition as self-governing citizens, and again press upon our country's attention those great principles of justice upon whose foundations alone a true and permanent republic can be built."

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THE FATAL BALLOON ASCENT IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 16th of April, says: "A terrible accident happened yesterday to a party of three æronauts, MM. Tissandier, Croce-Spinelli and Sivel, who had ascended at half-past 11 in the balloon the Zenith from the gasworks of La Villette. Shortly before 12 o'clock I myself saw the Zenith passing in a southerly direction towards the Seine. It was a beautiful day, and crowds were watching the balloon, which, being of a light color, glanced in the sun like a ball of crystal. The altitude at that time seemed great, but few people could have supposed it to be 8,000 metres or that the Zenith was rising at the extraordinary rate of 320 metres a minute. Such, however, was the case, and before 1 o'clock two of the æronauts, MM. Croce-Spinelli and Sivel, had died of asphyxia, caused, it is supposed, by the rarefaction of the atmosphere. It seems from accounts which appear in this evening's papers that the balloon fell about 4 o'clock at Ciron, a small place in the Department of the Indre. As stated above, two of the æronauts were already dead, and the third, M. Tissandier, was in a very precarious state. He has, however, been able to send the following telegram to his brother:

"'Blanc, near Ciron.

"'We had passed an elevation of 8,000 metres at 1 o'clock, and then we fell into a state of complete stupefaction. Sun very hot. I aroused myself for a moment, and then I saw that the balloon was descending and that Croce was throwing out the aspirateur, Then I fainted again. At 3 o'clock I opened my eyes at a height of 6,000 metres. Sivel and Croce were black in the face. Their mouths were full of blood. They were dead. The descent occurred at 4 o'clock at Ciron (Indre). I suppose that at the second ascent we must have reached a considerable height. Gaston Tissandier.'

"The aspirateur was an instrument weighing nearly eighty pounds, which M. Tissandier had taken with him for making observations with carbonic acid. It is supposed that M. Croce-Spinelli wished to throw out ballast, and in the confused state of his senses threw out the aspirateur instead.

"M. Tissandier is at the last minute reported to have entirely recovered, but to be in great grief at the death of his unfortunate companions. M. Croce-Spinelli was an engineer aged thirty; M. Sivel, a naval officer, and a few years older. Both the deceased æronauts had made successful ascents before, as well as Tissandier, who was formerly editor of the scientific journal, Nature."

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A SAN FRANCISCO ROMANCE.

A tragic occurrence in San Francisco was founded on inconstancy in love, but the usual conditions were reversed. D. K. Meek, an insurance agent, did not believe in formal marriage, but held that the mutual consent of the parties was a sufficient marital bond. He formed a union upon that basis with Miss Laber, the daughter of his business partner, and during two years they lived affectionately together. Not long ago the wife left their home without warning of her intention, and declared that as there had been no marriage ceremony, and as she had ceased to love her husband, she was not bound to live with him any longer. Meek was heartbroken. He implored her to return, but she coldly retorted that she was not his wife. He consulted lawyers as to the possibility of compelling her to be faithful, but they told him that although the marriage was as binding as any in the regard of the law, a wife could not be forced to live with her husband. He thereupon swallowed laudanum, and the first dose being pumped out by a prosy doctor, took another and died. He left his sentiments in a letter, as follows: "I staked my all on your promise to marry me, and I have lost. I do not charge you, my dear, but forgive you with all my heart. I will be charitable with you, and think you thought and believed it was for the best. I only hope such is the case. Oh, my darling! never do with another as you have done with me. Never again promise to marry a man unless you intend to do so. Only think of me, who loved you so dearly, and would have died, and does, for your sake. I leave my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness. May God bless and protect you, and keep you from sin and harm."

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A SHOWER OF WEDDING PRESENTS.

[Lucy Hooper's Letter to Phila. Press.]

The papers here, and particularly those of Bonapartist proclivities, make frequent mention of the approaching marriage of the niece of the Empress Eugenie—M'lle d'Alba—to the Duke de Medina-Cœli. The wedding is to take place early in May, and the Empress and the Prince Imperial are going, it is said, to Madrid, to pay their compliments to their young relative as well as to visit the aged Countess de Montijo, the mother of the Empress. A list of M'lle d'Alba's wedding presents, furnished by one of the attaches of the French Embassy at the Court of Madrid, has recently been made public. These presents surpass in magnificence even those showered upon some of our quasi-royal brides at home, and comprise, among other trifles, six pairs of ear-rings, one pair being of historical jewels, the diamonds of which they are composed having formed the clasp for the mantle of that Duke d'Alba who was the scourge of the Netherlands, and who has been immortalized by Schiller and by Motley. I should fear to see bloodstains upon the stones, left there by the cruel fingers that once touched them, were the jewels mine. Then there are five historical rings, the most interesting of which is a cameo that once belonged to Charles V. Two girdles of emeralds and rubies, five scarfs of priceless ancient Flanders lace (one of which was lately exhibited in the Museum at Saragossa), and eleven diamond necklaces, five of which were given by the bridegroom, make up the list. The gifts are estimated as being worth nearly two millions of dollars. The Duke is said to be the wealthiest nobleman in Spain.

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During the revival services at Vallejo, California, a gentleman observed that one of Mr. Hammond's handsomest and most energetic lady assistants was being vigorously hugged by a young man while the singing was going on. When the inquiry meeting was commenced, the young lady approached the gentleman who had been watching her, and asked him in a meek, plaintive voice: "Do you love Jesus?" "I fear I don't love Jesus half as much as you do the boys," responded the gentleman. The fair damsel was not disconcerted a bit, and she curled up her pretty mouth and said: "Don't you wish you were one of the boys?"

INCOMPLETENESS.

A sweet, familiar twitter in the air,
A bluebird on the wing;
A smell of grasses rank—of maiden-hair,
Of damp wood fern and moss, up springing, where
First steps the coming spring.

The squirrel, sunning on his native tree,
A gladsome frolic tries;
A raven from his ark, the scouting bee
In search of wild wind-flowers upon the lea,
Slow winged, onward flies.

The mother ewes upon the brown hill-side
Their tender lambkins lead;
Or on more sheltered knolls lie down beside
Some dancing brook, its voice and wave untied,
And now from fetters freed.

The willow by the water-course hangs out
Her golden-tasseled fringe;
Reddens the maple bough; the hedges sprout,
Unbound from winter guards, shrubs look about
And show a greenish tinge.

'Mid patchwork bright of turf and melting snows,
Hepaticas appear—
Brave forest babes—their starry eyes unclose,
Their downy hoods slip off, each fair face shows
Earth's "resurrexit" here.

Above these joys, what sadness chokes my speech
And stays the tearful breath?
Vain longings for one voice mine ne'er can reach,
One gentle heart, Love had no need to teach
The mystery of Death.

Oh, thou life giving Death! a lovely store
Thou gatherest to thy breast;
Returning safe what thou withdrew'st before,
The same sweet blossoms for earth's emerald floor,
After their winter rest,

But my child-blossom, with returning spring,
Ne'er comes my heart to greet;
Lonely and grieved—oh, angel, spread thy wing,
Bear me afar where her sweet matins ring,
At the Redeemer's feet!

—Springfield Rep.

FARM NOTES.

BEST FOOD FOR HORSES.

In answer to inquiries as to the best food for mares in foal, and for a stallion, the veterinary surgeon of Wilkes' Spirit gives the following:

We consider good oats and hay the safest and best food for mares during gestation. No bran mashes, corn meal, carrots or other vegetables should be allowed, as they are apt to disturb the bowels and induce colic. Oat straw is highly objectionable, owing to its tendency to accumulate in the bowels and produce indigestion.

There is no better diet than good hay and oats, given in sufficient quantities to keep the horse in a vigorous condition, and give him sufficient regular exercise, to prevent his becoming too fat.

FARMERS AND FLOWERS.

We saw it asserted recently in one of our agricultural exchanges, that "The average American farmer has a contempt for flowers." We protest that this is a libel upon the average American farmer. There are some farmers who affect indifference to flowers and believe it is a waste of time, labor, and soil to cultivate them; but we never knew such a man who was not ultimately "brought round" by the persistent offorts of the wife and daughters who did not finally look upon and speak of the "posey beds" with a degree of pride and satisfaction. The average American farmer is not so slow in the scale of intelligence and refinement as the writer quoted above would have us believe. If this writer judges the average farmer to be as low as the average farmer of his own neighborhood may be, it only proves that he has not "traveled."—[Rural New Yorker.

FOOD FOR YOUNG CHICKENS.

They want no food for many hours after they are hatched, as they are then digesting the yolk of the egg, which constitutes their first food, and acquiring strength to run about. When they begin to peck, they should be fed with soft food and very small grain. Unquestionably, the best soft food is an egg beaten up with a tablespoonful of milk, and heated in an oven or by the side of a fire until it sets into a soft custard. Chickens fed or partially fed on this make wonderful progress. If they are to make large fowls, they must be fed soon after daylight; if, as is too often the case, they are left hungry for three hours in the morning, they are always stunted in their growth. They must be fed the first thing, and while they are young every two or three hours during the day.

SULPHUR FOR FRUIT.

A very intelligent fruit grower lately told us, that reflecting that grapes always seemed to flourish on soils of volcanic origin, he assumed it was attributable to the sulphur present, and determined to try that substance as a fertilizer for them, which he did with very satisfactory results. Encouraged by this, he made a mixture of lime, salt and sulphur, and applied it to his peech trees with a surprisingly good effect.—[American Farmer.

CURING A CRIBBER.

A mare was given me, her fore leg being broken; and as we are not to look a gift horse in the mouth, I said nothing to her former owner about the habit she had of cribbing. When I got her I had no stable room for her; so I gave her one of my calf-pens, and fed her in a box on a floor for three weeks, during which time she showed no signs of cribbing. I then concluded to raise her manger, so that when she ate out of the box, the back of her neck was a little higher than her back. She began cribbing at once. It was not long before I made up my mind that it was an old habit, for which she had been whipped; for when standing close to her head while she was cribbing she would jump and throw up her head, as if in fear of being whipped. I then began feeding her as before, in a box resting on the ground, and she did not crib at all when thus fed. I then fed her a few oats from the measure, setting it in the manger, and then she cribbed as usual. I then made her manger on the ground and from that time to this she does not crib in the stable, except on the top bar that separates her from the calves, it being about four feet high. To prevent this, I tie her so she cannot reach anything higher than the low manger. When in the yard, as soon as she can get to the fence she cribs as usual, unless I prevent it by tying her halter just below the knee, so she cannot get her head higher than her knee, so she cannot get her head higher than her back. The length of halter from chin to knee is, I think, about two and a half feet. It may not work with others as it has with me. A box-stall with a very low manger would evidently be good.—[J. H. S. in the Country Gentleman.

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AN ENRAGED ELEPHANT.

An elephant belonging to Cameron's circus has been developing some dangerous qualities. At Middletown, Conn., last Monday one of the spectators at the circus gave the animal a piece of tobacco, whereupon the beast became enraged, and rushed upon the crowd, knocking down a boy and cutting quite a gash in his face. The elephant continued in a savage mood all day. He escaped through the entrance of the tent, but was captured after a short chase, when he became so wild that no one could manage him, and, when brought into the circle, he rushed for the seats, making all the ladies put up their parasols and shriek. While his keeper was trying to chain him he burst through the canvas, making two large holes in the tent, but he was secured at last. In New Britain he went through a similar programme, making all the lions roar with excitement, but was captured by a crowd of men armed with pikes.

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VARIETIES.

According to a London doctor, black eyes and deceit go together in women.

Societies for the aid of fallen women are springing up in all parts of the country.

A lively urchin accosted a drug-store man the other day: "Mister, please gim me a stick of liquorice; your clerk goes with my sister."

A West Virginia justice of the peace married a couple, and received for his fee three gallons of soft soap. He confesses that he "has a soft thing," but would have preferred "hard money."

A man can persuade himself into almost anything except an affection for the woman who is continually reminding him that her daughter can't be imposed upon so long as she is around to see justice done.

In Pittsfield, Mass., last week, as a gentleman was carrying to the bank $200 to deposit, a gust of wind blew the bills from his hand, carried them high into the air, and distributed them over so wide a space that only $100 were recovered.

A very singular accident occurred to a child near New Haven, a few days ago. Its mother had been sewing, and on lifting it from the floor, her needle was by some mishap thrust into the side of the babe, near the region of the heart, causing its death.

A Brooklyn girl was heard to remark as she was leaving the church last Sunday evening: "There's my foolish father has gone and given $50 to the heathen, and the new spring hats are out and I shall have to buy a cheap one or put up with a straw."

"You wring my bosom," said a despairing Baltimore lover to a coquettish girl whom he had long sought in marriage. His burst of grief decided her, and putting out her hand, she softly murmured, "Well! ring my finger if you will be the happier for it; I will vex you no longer."

A physician of Saylorville, Iowa, who was made a victim of a 1st of April hoax by receiving a summons from a fictitious patient and traveling a considerable distance to answer it, turned the tables on the jester by sending him a bill for professional services, and compelling payment, with costs, by process of law.

The Chinese tailors of San Francisco have struck, and have posted bills throughout the Chinese quarter offering a reward of $400 for the killing of any boss tailor who manifests a disinclination to pay the rate of remuneration demanded, and an additional reward of $300 for the killing of any tailor who consents to work for less than the rate so fixed.

Two or three cases of natives resorting to ancient superstitions, recently occurred in the Sandwich Islands. A woman charged with having the power of praying her enemies to death, creates considerable terror in her neighborhood. A jet black cock or rooster is the only cure. Such birds are rare, from the fact that the comb must be jet black also.

A Western editor exclaims: "Boston needn't attempt to sell any of her "shirt bosoms. warranted not to rumple," in this locality. Not much! The sigh, the exclamation, the sweet, tremulous accent, the delicious fragrance of her hair and breath—all these may pass away in a moment, but the rumpled shirt bosom remains ever with you as a present reminder of past joys."

A Tennessee newspaper tells a funny story about a little red bird in Lebanon, which lately lost his mate. Happening to alight a few mornings afterwards on a vine in front of a highly-polished window, he caught sight of his own reflection, and evidently mistaking it for his missing companion, began to make love to it, bird-fashion, and has continued the practice every day since.

The value of the wedding gifts of Mlle, d'Albe, niece of the Empress Eugenie, is said to reach the pleasant amount of $1,600,000. One of these gifts is a cameo ring which belonged to Charles V. Other little amusing trifles are eleven necklaces of brilliants. The Duke d'Ossuna, whom the young lady marries, is one of the richest personages of the Peninsula. Talking of weddings, there was an odd innovation upon established custom in Paris the other day, when a solo upon the violin was performed during the church ceremonial by a distinguished artist.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May, 8, 1875.

The Ring has fixed upon W. V. Diehl, Esq., for Sheriff.

Phelps voted thirteen of his clerks at the recent meeting of the Republican County Committee.

That Pullman improved palace car, containing J. Harvey Jones has not arrived yet. We are afraid he has left us.

City Hall officials furnished twenty-nine votes for Ring influence at the Republican County Committee meeting.

Bigelow, our five thousand dollar Solicitor, circulated printed slips with the names of the Ring delegates to the State Convention at the meeting on Wednesday.

The vote I most regret, during my fourteen years' service in Congress, is that which I cast last winter in favor of the Force bill; so says Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

Will the organs print the statements of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley in regard to the Force bill and military force in the South, or will they ignore them? We shall see.

Grant has given almost everybody a certificate of good character except Boss Shepherd. We see no good reason why the Boss should not get his "writen character" along will the rest of them.

M'Cleary, Richardson and Doc. Kennedy contributed to the vote of the Ring in the Republican County Committee by sending their clerks-Office holders to the front, respectable Republicans to the rear.

The selection of Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, as Attorney-General is so much better than the people had a right to expect at the hands of President Grant, that it is almost impossible to account for it. Judge Pierrepont, possesses some of the elements of statesmanship and will reflect some credit upon the position that Mr. Williams has so long and so deeply disgraced.

All the United States Judges, so far as heard from, charge the Grand Juries that the Civil Rights bill is unconstitutional and forbid them finding indictments under it. The Grand Jury for this district is soon to assemble, and will no doubt be charged as to the Civil Rights bill, as at least two cases must come up for consideration under it.

> The Attorney General, of Louisiana, has instituted proceedings against Auditor Clinton for alleged malfeasance in office. This ends the controversy, and puts the matter in the way of legal investigation.—Gazette.

And yet it was only the other day that the Gazette soundly abused the Democrats in the lower House of Louisiana, for impeaching him for this very thing, and intimated that Clinton would not have been called to account at all, had not the Democrats got a majority in the Legislature. That is what brought it about.

Russell Errett did not make the present Republican County Executive Committee; on the contrary, quite the reverse. The Committee was framed by the Municipal Hall Ring, and Russell was left out in the cold. But the whirligig of time gave him his sweet revenge last fall, and he will be further [illegible] next November, when we promise him the largest dish of chicken pie he has enjoyed for many a day. The young men who are chuckling on the street corners at their dexterity in fooling the country fellows by sending the Ring robbers as delegates to the State Convention, will find this year as they did last, that capacity and audacity are distinct qualities.

The ceremonies attending the installation of Cardinal McCloskey, in New York, on Tuesday last, are described at length in the press of that city, and although the forms are the same as always used in the Catholic Church, were novel to the American eye, and attracted marked attention. Cardinal McCloskey now a member of the Senate of the Catholic Church as a prelate, has always enjoyed the esteem of his brethren in the hierarchy and elsewhere, enjoys the reputation of being a prudent, practical man. All classes admit the honor has been appropriately bestowed and that the first American Cardinal will wear his scarlet berretta with becoming meekness and dignity.

We see it given out from Washington that the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings Bank have $300,000 in the United States Treasury, but that it will require $600,000 to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. But there is not the slightest probability that the other $300,000 will be raised so as to make this first dividend, and the $300,000 will be principally eaten up in expenses, during the period of delay. It is also stated that some of the depositors are selling their bank books at ten cents on the dollar, preferring to take that than wait any longer and run any further risks. The depositors may indeed consider themselves fortunate if they derive as much as ten cents on the dollar for the deposits made by them. There is a much stronger probability that they will lose all, than that they will get this petty sum, for there are numerous debts of the institution that take precedence of the sums due to depositors. There probably will be a time when the men who have so wronged the Freedmen will be brought to account, and compelled to disgorge this money. If the depositors are wise, they will cease to petition Congress in relation to re-imbursement for their losses, and ascertain just who were the secret managers of the concern, and bring their actions against them for recovery. The law affords them ample remedie against the men who have wronged them, if they can ascertain who the latter are.

The Gazette sounds a note of warning about the primaries and the approaching Radical county Conventions. We have observed that the Gazette does this regularly every year. It always warns the managers that if they do so-and-so, then it will raise its voice in opposition to the ticket nominated, and then his Satanic majesty will be to pay and no product of the pine ready to meet the indebtedness. But somehow or other, no sooner is the ticket made, with the very men on it against whom the "oldest" protested in that awful solemn way it has, then we find it come out tooth and nail for the whole ticket and with no exceptions. Our venerable contemporary has already begun to swing her broomstick in the air and lift up her voice in solemn warning. Yesterday she roared the Executive Committee as terribly as any sucking dove. She declares that the Committee blundered, but that its blunders are not fatal, and that there is yet an excellent chance to retrieve them, until finally it is made to appear that there has been really no blunders at all; and then one begins to wonder why all this solemn warning. It may be more fully understood when one reflects that if the Gazette made a direct attack upon the City Ring, Mr. Bigelow might change his opi nion, and Councils would provide for the proper letting of the city printing. The "oldest" feels the awful responsibility of the situation, but it is very discreet as to the manner in which it attacks either of the Rings. It fights them very gently. It is never betrayed into hasty speech.

> Speaking of the recent telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburg regarding the cost of maintaining the State militia in the coal regions, The Post says it "will not stand close inspection;" adding—
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> "It costs about two dollars per day for each private soldier, instead of about fifty cents, as claimed in the dispatch referred to."
>
> This statement is a blundering falsehood. Every soldier knows that the privates in the militia, receive, when in actual service, exactly the same pay as do those of the regular army—namely, thirteen dollars per month. Does The Post grudge them that?—Commercial.

Our statement is not a blundering falsehood, nor anything approaching a misrepresentation. We never claimed that the private soldiers were paid $2 per day but we did claim that they cost the State that amount in pay, commissary stores and subsistence. The regulars who guard the Arsenal on Penn Avenue, cost Uncle Sam more than $3 per day, although their pay is but $16 per month, instead of $13 as the Commercial gives it. The pay of the soldier is the smallest item of the cost connected with an army. This is a fact that the editor of the Commercial cannot help but know. We do not hesitate to say, and the records of the War Department will sustain us, that during the late war, every private soldier cost the government $2 50 per day exclusive of the miserable pittance that was paid him. The Commercial need not ask us whether we grudge the members of the militia their pay. Its editor having been a shoulder-strapper, has good reasons to know that it is impossible for any man to envy a private soldier his salary.

The cost of maintaining the soldiers in the Schuylkill region at the cost of from $2,500 to $3,000 per day, would not of itself be objectionable if there was any reason for it; but from all we are able to learn there is neither evidence of violence or even any threats of it, at the place where the militia are stationed. In fact the whole thing looks like an outrage, which it no doubt is. Gov. Hartranft has no doubt fallen into Grant's idea—that there is nothing like soldiers to secure his next election. The Harrisburg Patriot in speaking of this subject says that "notwithstanding the privations superinduced by four months of suspension and the tendency to crime which accompanies idleness and results from it, there has been more than the usual immunity from lawlessness and violence in the neighborhood of the coal mines. There is more thieving in Alabama or Mississippi, there is more violence in Allegheny county there is as great hazard of life and limb in Boston today as there is in Schuylkill county the great centre of the coal strike." All the testimony from every source goes to confirm this view of the case. Why, therefore, should a standing army be kept up there? Perhaps Gov. Hartranft will explain it to the honest toilers of this State during the fall political campaign.

POLITICAL CLAP-TRAP.

This disease seems to be starting afresh in some of the eastern Radical journals; perhaps preliminary to a more severe attack in time for the approaching political campaign. Col. Forney's Press had a slight spell the other day, attempting to guard the people against themselves; with a running Radical attack upon Democracy in general, and in particular; with some vague assertions that the country had always gone to the bad when Democrats ruled, and that government could never get along unless Republicans were ruling the roast; and that the war cry must be again raised, to show that Democrats had nothing to do with fighting for the Union. All done by the righteous Radical Republicans, &c., &c., to whom all the honors, and all the tricks are due. Rebels versus Radicals, and Radicals versus Rebels; and so on.

Whether this tirade was written in Rome, where Col. Forney has been nibbing his pen quite recently, or whether it was written in Philadelphia, who shall say? We do not know that it is a material matter; still it would be interesting to know whether it comes from the redoubtable Col. himself, written under European inspiration, or whether it is the gentle refrain of some mere back writer in the good City of Brotherly Love. In either case, the idea is a pretty good one, though rather transparent. The idea is, to blink the attacks of the Democratic press against the wrong doers and wrong doings of the Republican party, and at the same time to throw the Democrats upon the defensive. It will not work well, however, for the simple reason that the Radical Republicans and not Democrats are responsible for the sad condition in which our people now find themselves. If ever a party had full swing for ten successive years, the Republican party has had it. They have shaped every particle of legislation, and mixed things up in such an awful manner, that the Democratic party, when it comes into power in earnest will have a herculean task to perform to put things right. Meanwhile, since the Press knows well how to do unfair things in politics, we shall not be surprised if it puts out more of the same little game. If its general readers like it, let them have plenty of it. We do not apprehend that people generally will feel any serious apprehensions in regard to the Democracy; knowing that under Democratic rule the government has always been most economically and honestly conducted.

Forney's reference to the old canal Commissioners, is not very fortunate; since it is well known that Thaddeus Stevens, anti-mason, was the very first man to introduce rascality into the Board. Col. Forney, himself, knows this perfectly; hence we are inclined to infer that the editorial of the other day was not written in Rome; but that it was penned by some younger politician who who is not well posted concerning the old times he writes about. The Democracy is tolerably safe so long as these young writers are compelled to go back forty years to rake up the old dead embers. The present generation will not see much point in them. The Press would be more honestly engaged, if not more profitably, in the politics business, if it would apologize for the thousand short comings, of Republicans, and for some of the very acts of the Radical party which not long since it was disposed to condemn. If, however, Forney, has really been sent for, to save Grant, the present little whiff is entirely excusable, and will be a mild forerunner of what will come when the big gun itself again lands on this Continent. We think that the Col. will count more in the "Centennial," than he will in trying to save Grant; but we do not know the size of the inducements that may have been held out. "Help me, Cassius, or I sink."

A MULTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS.

In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, is a very ancient adage; but if we attempt to apply it to the men who now undertake to manipulate the failing party of the national administration, the result seems uncertain. When political wire workers disagree upon points vital to the success of any great party, it is hard to get at the wisdom. Some Republicans recommend, as the panacea for all the troubles of their party, the taking up of the old war cry against the South, and against all friends of the South. Others argue, that there has been too much of this Radical humbug already; that the people of the North are disgusted with it; and that it must be stopped. Some contend, that Grant has been too lenient with the Southern voters, in allowing them to have majorities in so many States. Others assert, that he has ruined the party by his tyrannical treatment of our Southern brethren. Some say, that he has not been aggressive enough; while others claim that he, and Sheridan, and brother-in-law Casey, have out Buttered Butler in the treatment of the citizens of Louisiana. There may be wisdom in all this; but how is Grant to get it out? What is he to do? Unfortunately, it is not now in Grant's power to restore this suffering country to its proper, normal condition; because no party has any confidence in the man or in his advisers. In his petty ambition to be a Third Term President, he has destroyed himself politically; so that the very politicians who, only a short time ago, were shouting hosannas in his favor, are now afraid to back him in his personal aspirations. One by one they are dropping away from selfish Grant each one to save himself. There is some wisdom left, it seems, in some of his old counsellors, and they show it by retiring from the Third Term business, in good season. Third Term Presidents are not in order.

The latest and perhaps nearly the last real struggle of Radical Republicanism has been, to doctor the poor oppressed State of Louisiana, so as to save it for the benefit of Grant and Casey; in the very face of the fact known to Republicans as well as to Democrats, that the whole difficulty has been caused by Grant himself, by his unlawful assumption of authority, and his outrageous acts in repudiating the verdict of the people of Louisiana, in direct violation of the Constitution he had sworn to support. Of what avail then, is the wisdom of counsellors, with such a man at the head of affairs? A President who has not sense enough to see that Grant, with packed States, and an army, and both branches of Congress at his beck, is one thing; while Grant, with a majority of States, and Governors, and the House of Representatives opposed to him, is another thing.

Grant has said one good thing: indeed there is wisdom in it. He said that "when an officer thinks he is necessary to the party or the country,—that is the time to let him go." We believe this to be sound Democratic doctrine. Now some of the Republicans are charging, that Grant has intimated that he, by his personal popularity, saved the Republican party, and that he, and he alone, can now save the party, and save the country from Democracy. We apprehend that if there is much Grant wisdom floating around among Republicans, that they too may come to the conclusion that when an officer thinks he is necessary to the party, "that is the time to let him go." Grant himself, does not yet know that the people are moving right along, in the assertion and maintenance of these rights he has stolen from them; and that they intend to keep moving "on that line, if it takes all summer." He will awake some fine morning, and see it for himself. At present, Babcock & Co—are holding a screen between the President and the people. "There's millions" in that screen. That screen must soon fall.

POLITICIANS—TAKE NOTICE.

Politicians, and unscrupulous political advocates, are the last to understand and heed popular manifestations. They cannot readily forego the hope that their old ways, which have so often led to party triumphs, are still to be successful. Not till popular indignation becomes overwhelming, so that the fool may see, will the wicked Radical partizans turn from their evil courses, and not then in any honest spirit; but only for the purpose of deceiving the people in some other form, retaining power as long as it is possible through chicanery and double dealing.

Indeed it is difficult for men of this class, who have for years successfully deceived the people, to comprehend that those whom they have so long abused should now have their eyes fully open to the fact. No ordinary display of popular feeling will have much influence over such base beings; they require an avalanche, or an earthquake as evidence of the public sentiment. Last year, there was several political avalanches and not a few earthquakes, the effects of which are beginning to be appreciated even among the Radical Republican leaders; but they die hard. They would, if they could, carry with them into their political graves the same political power that they have been for years exercising; but this is simply impossible. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and the people will no longer put their trust in them. Not all of those who have been derelict, have yet been repudiated at the polls, but enough of them for a beginning. Yet even in the face of a political demonstration such as has not been witnessed for many years, we find such men—noble Senators! conspiring together in the last moments of the expiring Congress, once more to deceive the people; to rob them of millions by barefaced legislative tricks.

Nothing can be plainer than the expressed will of our people in favor of public economy, and in opposition to the enormous extravagance which has marked the present administration. Those Radical politicians who flatter themselves that what has already become known, will be allowed to blow over, and that the yet hidden rascalities of the different departments are not to be exposed, will find themselves sadly mistaken. The country will not longer permit the things that have been done to go on. Democratic principles must take the place of latitudinarian Radicalism, or our people will be ruined in their dearest interests. Party has been doing party work enough; the country needs legislation, not for party, but for the general welfare, and the mere politician must stand aside. The people themselves must right themselves. With a strong Democratic House to sustain real popular interests, a beginning in the right direction will soon be made. Politicians may make a note of this. Vox populi—vox Dei.

IT WON'T DO.

The Chicago Tribune is satisfied the Pope will have to leave the Vatican, and furnishes several satisfactory reasons why he cannot be comfortably located anywhere in Europe, and extends an invitation to his Holiness to come to Chicago. We are just a trifle disturbed at this, in consequence of the near approach to a reason for the invitation held out, which is, that the Pope has stored away several millions of ducats, and has the control of divers fine paintings and unequalled statuary, which he is requested to bring along. Now this looks gauzy, as brother Medill bears no good feeling towards the Pontiff, and who knows, but Mrs. O'Leary's cow may yet be be living, and kick over another lamp, burn the town up or down, and thus secure the Peter pence and pictures and roast the Pope. The whole thing looks suspicious, and we shall advise him to stay away from Chicago.

COST OF SPEECH MAKING.

The Philadelphia Press prints a table of the members of the Pennsylvania Senate and House, with the amount of space taken up in the Legislative Record and the cost of printing the speeches. The cost for the House is set down at $4,730 12, for the Senate $2,931 25. The Senate from Allegheny Court stands as follows:

		Pages.	Cost.
Hugh McNeill..Allegheny..		6 58	1 44
G. H. Anderson.Allegheny.	4	15-58	59 36
J. C. Newmyer.Allegheny..	4	71-116	64 52
Eli A. Wood....Allegheny.	8	35-116	120 40

The House:

W. H. Graham.Allegheny.	3	17-29	54 96
H. M. Long...Allegheny.	6	237-58	89 52
John Swann...Allegheny.	3	1-16	36
John M. Irwin.Allegheny.	2	53-58	40 72
G. C. Shidle...Allegheny.		......	....
Peter Zern....Allegheny.	1	23-58	19 44
S. F. Patterson.Allegheny.	1	21-29	24 08
Joseph Hayes..Allegheny.	2	69-116	36 28
J. M. Carson...Allegheny.		21-58	5 04
J.E. Thornton.Allegheny.		27-29	12 96
B. C. Christy..Allegheny.	21	10-29	298 80
S. P. Large....Allegheny.		31-116	3 72
D. J. Rogers...Allegheny.		9-29	4 32
And'w Large..Allegheny.		.....	....

The heaviest on the list is Mitchel, who cost, $543 12; the next is Wolf, $303 20.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The weakest spot developed in American institutions is unquestionably municipal government. Up to this time it has successfully defied the moral and intellectual force enlisted, to devise a remedy. We are glad to note the fact that another effort will be made by one of the sturdiest reformers of the day, Gov. Tilden, in the direction of providing proper safeguards to municipal government. He is about to make it the subject of a special message, and although it can only include the cities of his own State it is easy to conceive his suggestions, founded upon long and careful study, may be of value to other municipalities. If it was thought sufficiently important two years ago to copy and apply as far as possible the infamous Tweed charter of New York, to this city, which passed Councils and the Legislature and was signed by the Governor, but which met a timely death at the hands of the New Constitution, why may we not accept a more prudent and better defined one at the hands of the man, who broke to pieces the most powerful organization of marauders who ever fattened upon the substance of a people?

MINOR NOTES.

It is now announced that the Third Termer will take his family to Long Branch on the 1st of June.

The rate of taxation in this county is $17 per capita per year. In England the rate is $11.00, France, $11,41; Germany, $9,34; Austria, $7,22.

The Democracy of Fayette county hold primary elections on Saturday, 15th inst., and the Convention on Monday following, at the Court House in Uniontown.

The Democratic Committee of Westmoreland County will meet on May 11th, to select one Senatorial and three Representative delegates to the State Convention.

J. Simpson Africa, Esq., of Huntingdon county, has been appointed by Gen. McCandless, Chief Clerk in the office of Internal Affairs. The selection is a good one.

The Washington Democratic County Committee will meet at the Fulton House Washington, on Monday May 17th, 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the transaction of important business.

It is positively stated that the position of Attorney-General was offered to ex-Senator Carpenter, and that he declined: also that Gen. Butler would have been given the place had not two Cabinet members decidedly objected.

The refusal of Mackey the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, to open his books, is looked upon as sure evidence that there is something rotten between the covers which will seriously injure the Republican party in the coming Gubernatorial election.—Courier-Journal.

The Harrisburg Patriot charges that the bad ventilation of the hall of the House of Representatives is supposed to have caused the sickness of some of the members of the Legislature who are ill now and others who have died recently. The defects should be promptly remedied.

The latest leak discovered at Washington. The clerks and messengers at the Capitol seize all the books and public documents they can get hold of and rush them to the junk shops, where they sell them as old paper. Government wagons are used to haul the plunder which is packed in Postmaster Jewell's mail pouches.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is said, has made an order, to go into effect on the first of May, that conductors collect ten cents extra of passengers paying fares on the trains. The order further provides that the conductor shall give a receipt for the fare, which can be redeemed at any ticket office of the company.

State Auditor Clinton, of Louisiana, told some Conservatives, who applied for their pay for legislative services, on Tuesday, that there was no money in the treasury. This is probable from financial facts already known. State Treasurer Mackey, of Pennsylvania is a little better off. He shows a balance of $1 76.—Courier Journal.

A suit has been brought by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, at the instance of a special detective, against Walter Mason, vice President of the Merchants' National Bank at St. Paul, Minn., for obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty, in absolutely refusing to allow a special agent to inspect the paid and cancelled checks.

The Republican managers and their organ-grinding attachments are not prosecuting the war with vigor as much as they were. They begin to have a glimmering perception of the fact that reconciliation is popular. Even Mr. Boutwell would probably now be willing to shake hands across the bloody chasm, for a consideration.—Springfield Republican (Ind.)

Grant has had two Secretaries of State, Washburne and Fish; four of the Treasury, Stewart, Boutwell, Richardson, and Bristow; two of War, Rawlins and Belnap; two of the Navy, Borie and Robeson three Attorney Generals, Hoar, Akermen, and Williams, and at least one more to come; two Postmaster Generals, Cresswell and Jewell; two Secretaries of the Interior, Cox and Delano, and the latter soon to retire.

By way of explanation, the Washington Star of Monday, says:

It is now said that the efforts to displace Secretary Delano from President Grant's Cabinet arise from a combined movement on the part of Senator Mitchell, Ben. Halliday, Rufus Ingalls and others, who desire him to be succeeded by some person who will join with them in securing to a corporations already formed, and in which they are interested, the Black Hills Indian country.

Of recent climatic vagaries a witty Washington man says: "Guess the 'wah is responsible for it all. Before the 'wah' we had four seasons regularly, and the greatest of these was summer. Since the 'wah' and the 'Yankees' came down on us we have two seasons only—summer and winter—and the greatest of these is winter." Wonder if the 'Yankees' did bring their climate with them?"

The Conferees selected by the Democracy of Fayette and Greene counties met recently at Rice's Landing, Greene county, and settled the question of Senator, in the District, for the next three elections. Under the New Constitution, as there is to be a Senator elected in the District in 1875, for one year, in 1876 for two years, and in 1878 for four years, the conferees unanimously agreed that Greene county should have the Senator for 1875 and 1876, and Fayette for 1878, thereby allowing Greene three years and Fayette four.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, a Republican journal, thus alludes to the many Radical, loyal, thieving office holders and office seekers:

> Men who bear the brunt of battle—who take their lives in their hands, ready to die for country, an idea or a cause—are magnanimous as they are heroic. When the fight is ended the animosity is also ended with them. They do not attempt to belittle either the motive or the courage of men who faced the muzzle of their guns for four bloody years. They leave that sort of work to the home guards, partisan editors and place and spoil-hunting Congressmen.

Vice President Wilson still holds the opinion that corrupt party in power will retain power. In a interview with a Louisville Courier-Journal reporter he said:

> "He knows nothing further about Mr. Williams' resignation than has been published. He says no definite plan of action for the '76 campaign has been determined on, and that both parties will make great efforts to carry the day. He is of the opinion and has no hesitancy in expressing his conviction that the Republican party will be successful in the issue. He says that a great mistake was made last year by the Republicans, who will now profit by their mistake and soon be in the van as before."

A gentleman who has resided for some time in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, where the border raiders come from, stated to a reporter of the New Orleans Times recently, that Cortina and Canales, the Greaser-backers, in his opinion, have been aided, and abetted by parties at Washington who furnish them with money for their mauruading expedition into Texas. Both of these leaders, he says, have been in correspondence with United States citizens, and he known that they have had a sudden accession of funds. He thinks there is an attempt made to originate a war between the Republics by parties who expect to derive profit from the operations.

The Boston Globe says of Morton's Presidential ambition: "It is too bad! Mr. Morton is not a man whom we would even learn to admire; his services to the Republican party, though possibly well intended, have been of very questionable utility; but, after all he is a man, and it grieves us to see him rushing to such a melancholy fate. The malady which has taken possession of him is one of the saddest that could afflict a public man. He wants to be President of the United States, and is going to use his own best energies to secure that lofty position; in other words, he is preparing himself for a disappointment the keenest that an ambitious politician can feel, and one from which they seldom rally. The Executive chair of this nation was never yet obtained by the asking, and several greater men than Morton who have sought it have sought in vain."

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

HIS REPLY TO GEN. FRANK SHERMAN'S ASPERSIONS—THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

We copy below the closing paragraphs of a letter written by Gen. Beauregard to Governor Porter, of Tennessee, vindicating himself from the aspersions cast upon him by General Frank Sherman at a soldiers meeting in Chicago, relative to his course during the civil war.

To the devastating march of Gen. Sheridan through the Shenandoah valley, relative to which he reported to the general in-chief of the United States armies that "a crow flying over the country would have to carry its own rations;" but he did not say what became of the old men, women and children who then lived in that fertile valley! With regard to the mortality of prisoners on both sides, the Washington Union (Radical) of October, 1868, contained the following article:

"In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following report:

"Number of Union prisoners South 260,940; died, 22,596; number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,000; died 26 435."

That is, two of the former out of every twenty-two, and two of the latter out of every fifteen.

Comment is here unnecessary, in view of the condition and resources of those two sections of country, so diametrically opposed to the one practiced by the Confederates when they invaded. Maryland and Pennsylvania under their great commander, General R. E. Lee, and I saw the emaciated forms and wretched condition of our returned Southern prisoners, I again advocated the hoisting of the black flag, willing at any time to forfeit my life in the deadly struggle. Notwithstanding these views, I always treated my prisoners with humanity and proper consideration. I had the fortune of taking many thousands of them at Manassas, Shiloh, Charleston, Drury's B'uff, Bermuda Hundreds and Petersburg, most of whom are, I suppose, still alive, and can (and certainly would) testify to the fact.

After the fall of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, I granted to the garrison the same considerate terms which I had offered before the attack. Through my intercession the Feneral surgeons and ministers of the Gospel taken at Manassas were released without exchanged by the Confederate Government. The day after that battle one of the Federal officers (whose friends I know in New York) applied to me for a small loan for himself and friends, which I furnished at once from my private funds. It was faithfully returned.

Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, I sent, under a cartel, a certain number of able-bodied Federal prisoners to General Halleck, who, several weeks after, returned an equal number of convalescents from St. Louis to Fort Pillow. The officer in command there refused to receive them because several of them were just from the small-pox hospital. General Halleck failed afterward to make good the exchange.

At Charleston I authorized Admiral Dahlgreen to send supplies of clothing, etc., to the prisoners we had taken from him, those supplies were scrupulously issued to them.

At Bermuda Hundreds, in May, 1864, when passing in front of a large body of Federal prisoners, who had gallantly defended a position which I considered indispensible to us, I took off my hat to them, and they answered this salutation with cheers.

Terribly as I desired the effects of the war to fall on all armed invaders of our country, I wanted exempted from them non-combatants—that is the old men, women and children—and wished also that private property, not contraband of war and not needed by the contending armies in the field should be entirely protected from seizure or destruction. Such would have been my course had I penetrated with an army into Federal territory, unless it were in strict retaliation for material departures by the Federal troops from this civilized mode of carrying on the war.

I remain, dear sir, yours, most truly,

G. T. Beauregard.

To his Excellency Gov. James D. Porter,
Nashville, Tenn.

JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.

HON. WM. D. KELLEY'S SIX WEEKS VISIT —HIS VOTE FOR THE FORCE BILL THE VOTE THAT HE MOST REGRETS—NO MORE NECESSITY FOR MILITARY FORCE IN THE SOUTH THAN IN PENNSYLVANIA OR OHIO—HIS FAITH IN OUTRAGES DISPELLED.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

Washington, April, 20.—Judge Wm. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania returned from a six weeks' tour in the South to-day, and bears most emphatic testimony against the Southern policy of his own party in the last Congress. When asked to-night what he thought of the political condition of the South, he used these words: "The vote I most regret, during my 14 years' service in Congress, is that which I cast last Winter in favor of the Force bill." He further said that so far as his observation went, during his extended tour, there was no more necessity for the use of Federal military force than there is in Pennsylvania or Ohio. He talked with Confederate soldiers, with Northern men, negroes, carpetbaggers, and travelers, and he was surprised at the good feeling existing. He said he should hereafter take little stock in Southern outrages, especially if they are reported as occurring in the sections he visited. He gave an example of the feeling in the South by relating what he himself saw in Augusta, being himself unknown. He happened to be in that city on the day chosen for decorating the graves of the Confederate dead. He remained and observed closely the proceedings. A long procession marched through the city with engines, civic organizations, &c., it being treated as a general holiday. Judge Kelley observed the significant fact hat, while men and women were gathered for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the dead Confederate soldiers, the principal music on the occasion was furnished by the band belonging to a popular United States infantry regiment stationed in the vicinity. There were no taunts, no insults, no complaints, no appearance of ill feeling anywhere visible. While absent Judge Kelley spent from two days to a week in each of the following cities, stopping frequently at places of less consequence, viz: Richmond, Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Augusta, and Aiken. The most of his time was spent in Florida. He says, so far as he saw—and he went with his eyes and ears open—there was no feeling of fear or distrust on the part of the colored people, and he could not for the life of him see what use there was for force bills. He was very glad to have made the trip, for it has enabled him to understand the condition of the South better than he has ever understood it before.

AN INTERVIEW WITH VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

THIRD TERM QUESTION — RANDALL'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT.

A reporter of the Courier-Journal interviewed Mr. Wilson during his recent stay in Louisville, and among other things elicited the following:

The reporter was in for it now, and growing desperate said: "What do you think of it, Mr. Wilson?" Something had to happen now—he had to give an opinion or back down. The Vice President was equal to the occasion. He began: "Well if the people want Gen. Grant for a third term, I guess he will be President." Here he paused, but after a few moments said "I do not think Gen. Grant will press a claim for another election." "But do you not think he wants it," said the reporter," to which the Vice President simply replied, "Perhaps he does." When asked if the influence of the office holders would not be very potent in the convention, he replied: "The office-holders can not nominate him; they have not the influence that is commonly ascribed to them. Suppose they are powerful, you know that, as a rule, that class of men are not popular with the masses. It is not likely that Gen. Grant will be nominated The people do not like the idea of thus destroying historical precedents."

The Vice President then asked who represented the Jeffersonville district in Congress, and when told that Mr. Kerr had that honor, he replied: "Indeed! He is quite a prominent gentleman, and a leading candidate for Speaker of the next House." When asked for his opinion as to Mr. Kerr's chances for success, he said "I do not enjoy facilities for knowing much of that. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, however, has a number of friends and they are confident that he will be elected. I think Mr. Randall is confident."

VENANGO CO.

Editors of The Post:

Franklin Co. April 27, 1875.

The Venango County Democratic Committee met here to-day and selected th first Tuesday in August for the nominatin Convention and the appointing of Delegates to State Convention. We are sti for the Union. The Republican Committee also met and selected the firs week in June for the primaries to nominate County officers, and appointed Judg James L. Connelly of Pleasantville, Joh Porterfield of Emlenton, E. W. Smiley o Franklin, Representative delegates an State Senator, Wm. McMullen of Oil Cit Senatorial delegate to State Convention.

J. F. L.

OBITUARY.

Wilkesbarre, April 30—Officer Reibsenner, who was shot by the Connells yes day died this morning.

New York April 30.—Oliver Charlick late Police Commissioner and President o the Long Island Railroad died to-day.

Cincinnati, April 30.—D. H. Mears, prominent business man engaged in th manufacture of stoves died suddenly thi afternoon of appoplexy.

Geneva, April 30.—Gutierrez, who wa President of the revolutionary Junta o Cartagena, Spain, died here to-day.

THE PORTRAIT.

In a lumbering attic room,
Where, for want of light and air,
Years had died within the gloom,
Leaving dead dust everywhere:
Everywhere
Hung the portrait of a lady
With a face so fair.

Time had long since dull'd the paint—
Time, which all our arts disguise—
And the features now were faint,
All except the wondrous eyes—
Wondrous eyes!
Ever looking, looking, looking,
With such sad surprise!

As man loveth, man had loved
Her whose features faded there;
As man mourneth, man had mourned,
Weeping in his dark despair
Bitter tears,
When she left him, broken-hearted
To his death of years.

Then for months the picture bent
All its eyes upon his face,
Following him where'er they went,
Till another filled the place
In its stead—
Till the features of the living
Did out-face the dead.

Then for years it hung above,
In that attic dim and ghast,
Fading with the fading love,
Sad reminder of the past:
Save the eyes,
Ever looking, ever looking,
With such sad surprise!

Oft the distant laughter's sound
Enter'd through the cobweb'd door,
And the cry of children found
Dusty echoes from the floor
To those eyes,
Ever looking, ever looking,
With such sad surprise!

Once there moved upon the stair
Olden love steps mounting slow,
But the face that met him there
Drove him to the depths below,
For those eyes
Through his soul seemed looking, looking,
All their sad surprise!

From that day the door was nailed
Of that memory-haunted room;
And the portrait hung and paled
On the dead dust and the gloom,
Save the eyes,
Ever looking, ever looking,
With such sad surprise!

NEST HIDERS.

The little spot of land rising in the South Seas called Ysabel Isle is divided among several savage tribes that are continually at war with each other. A terrible massacre occurring in a portion of the island named Mahaga, the sufferers adopted, as a means of defense against future surprises of a similarly unpleasant nature, the custom of sleeping in houses built in high trees, though living by day in the ordinary open bamboo huts. When the Rev. Coleridge Patterson, Bishop of the Melanesian Islands, visited Mahaga, he was very curious to inspect these human nests in the summits of the loftiest palms. They were situated in a swamp, that for greater safety was surrounded by a strong wall. The lower boughs of the trees selected for habitation had been lopped off, leaving only the highest as a platform for the houses. A plumb-line let down from the veranda of one of these houses to the ground showed the distance to be 94 feet.

The ladders leading up to the houses were planted upon the top of the wall. They consisted of a bamboo pole in the centre, to which cross-pieces about 2 feet long were lashed by vines. To steady these, and also to hold on by, there were double sets of pliant vine stems stretched along the whole length. One ladder was found to measure 60 feet. Another of 50 feet had forty-two rounds or cross-pieces, at unequal distances apart. Up and down these dizzy ladders the native men, women, and children ran like monkeys, never using their hands, but trusting entirely to the sure planting of their feet. At first the Bishop dared not attempt an ascent, and while he stood wondering at the fearlessness of the climbers, he saw a woman go up with a heavy burden on her back as if it was the easiest thing in the world, and not once staying herself with her hands. A sailor in the company of the Bishop who was perfectly at home in the shrouds of a ship, ascended one of the ladders, and when he came down confessed: "I was so afraid my legs shook. Going aloft is nothing to it." At another time the Bishop himself managed to reach one of the arboreal huts. He found it in an inexpressibly filthy condition. The floor was made of matted bamboo, and measured 23 feet by 11 feet, and the roof and sides were of palm-leaf thatch. The roof was low, and there were no apertures for air and light. Everything was grimy with soot and dirt, while the noise of squalling babies, the singing and scolding of women and the chatter of all the natives together, made the place a very pandemonium. A brief stay in the wonderful nest convinced the Bishop that it was much more comfortable to sleep in a hut on the ground, where during the night the singing and squalling of the women and babies above him sounded as if they were in the clouds.

PROPER CLOTHING.

Dr. Robert Walker, in an article on "The Treatment of Sick People," in the Science of Health, thus holds forth:

"Proper clothing is of the utmost importance to every invalid; and the best clothing is that which is best adapted for this purpose. For this reason woollen or silk is superior to cotton or linen in the cold seasons. Yet we do not advise woollen to be worn next the skin, because of its irritating qualities. Cotton flannel drawers and undershirts are superior in this respect; but woollen outer garments, and even woollen socks are better than cotton or linen.

"The color of clothing has much to do with its healthfulness. No invalid can justify himself in wearing colored clothing next to the skin. The dye is usually more or less absorbed, and is always injurious, frequently poisonous. Indeed, we question its propriety, on the score of health, at any time or in any place. True, black absorbs and retains heat, while white reflects it, giving to white a less heat-retaining quality than black; yet nevertheless, white or light-colored clothing we consider superior to dark color. For summer weather there is no question as to its superiority, nor for inner garments.

"The limbs and extremities claim from every invalid and physician especial attention. Not one invalid in a thousand succeeds in having his feet, legs, hands and arms well clad. Among women the dress usually worn is outrageous, considered from the standpoint of health, and among men it is only a little less so. The central portions of the body are overburdened often with clothing, while the limbs are almost always insufficiently clad. The shoes are thin, stockings delicate, pants fine and only lined around the waist, while over abdomen and loins the clothing is doubled or trebled. How can any one expect to regain health under such circumstances? Health depends upon a balanced circulation, and the blood circulates from within. As power begins to diminish, the circulation fails in the extremities and the blood is retained in and about the central organs. Clothing retains heat, and heat retains blood; so where most clothing is, there, other things being equal, the most blood will be found. To call blood into the extremities and external capillaries is one of the most important objects of all good treatment, and proper clothing is a necessary adjunct."

HAM AND EGGS.

This favorite spring dish may be made wholesome or poisonous, inviting or disgusting, according to the skill of the cook.

To make it as bad as possible, cut the ham thin, don't take out much of the salt, fry it very brown; take it out of the frying pan, and drop in the eggs. The pan must be smoking hot, and well covered with a brown substance. Cook the eggs until the yolks are hard, and the whites of a dirty brown color, well crisped and frizzled. Place the egg around the ham on the dish and pour some of the half-burned fat over all. Then eat as much as you can and as fast as you can, and it will not be the fault of this receipt if you do not feel uncomfortable. A regular course of ham and eggs cooked in this way will insure any amount of spring fever, billiousness, dyspepsia, etc.

To make a dish of ham and eggs as good as possible, cut the ham nearly half an inch thick, boil it in plenty of water till barely cooked through, pour off the water and put the pan in a place just hot enough to brown the fat part of the ham slightly, but not hot enough to make smoke, or to brown the lean meat much. When this is finished remove the frying pan from the fire, take up the ham, pour off the fat into a cup, and wipe the pan till it shines like a mirror, without a single speck to mar the polish. Then put in a spoonful of the clear part of the fat, break in the eggs, and set the pan in a place scarcely hotter than boiling water; cover it, and let the eggs cook as slowly as possible for four or five minutes, taking them as soon as they can be lifted out. Place them around the ham, and do not pour any of the fat on the dish. Eat with mashed potatoes.—[Country Gentleman.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

The perilous experience of four young American ladies in Rome recently will doubtless add to the fame of the bold brigands who infest that vicinity. During the carnival season just passed the young ladies engaged a carriage and driver for a ride along the Appian Way, and having passed all the ruins they ordered the coachman to turn homewards. At about a mile from Rome the horses were suddenly stopped by two men, one of whom held a pistol at their heads, while the other presented himself at the door of the carriage demanding the ladies' money, holding a long stiletto pointed at the throat of the nearest lady to him, the coachman in the meantime having descended from his box. The brigands then tore three gold chains from the ladies' necks, took from them two gold watches, a purse, and a gold eyeglass, and, as in their agitation they could not resist the feminine weakness of screaming, one received a severe wound. The lady on the box was not interfered with, and so saved her watch and chain, and her purse, which was much better lined than that taken, the brigands having taken her for the maid. They then told the coachman to mount his box and drive on, but before the carriage had gone far they called again to him to stop, and coming up demanded the earrings and then made off. When brigands can, during the height of the Roman season, attack a carriage full of ladies within a mile of Rome, upon one of the most frequented drives, at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the drive is most resorted to, the necessity arises, in the interest of one's own countrymen, for asking, where are the Roman police?

THE SCARLET LILY.

A correspondent of an Oneida exchange, writing from South Augusta says: Miss Adell Bartholomew, of this town, has a rare house plant, known as the "king," or "scarlet lily," which has made an astonishing growth during the coldest weather of this winter. It started from the bulb since New Years. The blades are now a foot long, growing a double set, one on each side of the stalk instead of a single cluster on one side, as is the nature of this variety, while the blossom stem is at least a foot high and already crowned with a precocious bud, which will in a few days expand into one of the most glorious flowers of the lily family ever seen. On one of those days when the thermometer was scarcely long enough to mark the degrees below zero, the stem grew three fourths of an inch from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 A. M. on Sunday to 3 P. M., on the following Tuesday, it grew five inches. The plant blossoms the third year from planting, then annually, but dying down to the bulb and having a brief rest after each year's growth. The present bud is the first this plant has produced, and comes far ahead of the time in consequence of the remarkably rapid growth of the whole plant in the brief time stated.

A MAMMOTH HENNERY.

Two brothers named Gaff have established a mammoth hennery in Colorado, ten miles from Denver. It covers about four acres, which is laid out like a village, with streets and avenues, along which are built long rows of houses of various designs. Regular families of hens are assigned to these houses, and it is found that they quickly domesticate themselves without troubling their neighbors. The population of the village is about 2,000, divided closely into social cliques of Brahmas, Cochins, Shanghaes and Dorkings, and the chief products are eggs and spring chickens. Sundays included, the industrious matrons of the village turn out daily from forty to fifty dozen of eggs, which are sold in Denver for from thirty to fifty cents a dozen. The brothers Gaff express but a single regret, and that is that they did not found their colony fifteen years ago, when eggs brought $5 a dozen, and a spring chicken was worth a pennyweight of gold dust.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and titles a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in a humble sphere,
Doubly blest with content and health
Untried by the lust of cares or wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;
For man and morals, or Nature's plan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep;
Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed
Where luxury pillows his aching head;
His simpler opiate labor deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore,
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empires past away;
The world's great drama will thus enfold
And yield a pleasure better thad gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come,
The shrine of love and the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife.
However humble the home may be,
Or tried by sorrow with heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold,
And center there, are better than gold.

JUSTICE IN TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Providence Journal says: "The legal science does not flourish in Turkey. Some of your readers will perhaps want to remove here when they are informed that there is no such thing known as a writ of execution on attachment for contempt, or a subpœna to compel the attendance of witnesses. The Legations look out for their respective countrymen, but the Turks must look out for themselves. There are several local courts for the decision of controversies arising between Turkish subjects, but the Judges are men who might as well be toll-gatherers on the Stamboul bridge, and are changed with every change in the Ministry. Whichever party litigant pays the court the most 'backsheesh' gets the most of the kind of justice which he wants. There is one court which will receive in evidence only written documents, another which will recognize nothing in writing, but decides only on parol testimony. Accordingly, the strongest party moves his case into the court which will best suit his purpose. Dr. Washburn told me that some five years ago proceedings were commenced against Roberts College by an adjoining landed proprietor, who claimed that his land was encroached upon. The title to the College territory is registered in the name of a Turkish subject, and consequently the local court had jurisdiction. All the Judges appeared on the premises, and, squatting upon the ground, proceeded with the aid of pipes and coffee, to hear the case. The defense partook more of the treatment adopted by the medical than by the legal profession. It was to apply a counter-irritant. A friendly Turk appeared as soon as the plaintiff stated his claim against the College, and set up for himself a claim to the land in dispute. This proceeding forthwith made him a party to the cause, and thereupon the College claimed that this new controversy ought to be settled before its property should be put in jeopardy. The court saw the wisdom of this reasoning, and the two Turks have since that time been fairly at work, with a prospect of arriving at a conclusion some time during the next Hegira.

"The criminal law does not regard offenses as committed against the State, but against the individual injured, or his family. The system of punishment is that which belongs to the *lex talionis*, and, in case of a murder, even, the executioner, before taking the life of the criminal, is obliged to call aloud three times upon the next of kin to say if they will condone the crime for money. If they assent, the life of the criminal is spared."

A PIGEON ROOST.

Sportsmen will doubtless be interested in the fact that there are countless millions of pigeons to be found within one hundred miles of this city. The country lying between the main line of the Erie Railway from Corning to Buffalo, and the Rochester branch from Corning to Avon, is literally alive with the birds. Their roosting place is situated in a wild mountainous region west of Coopers, N. Y., a few miles this side of Corning, and embraces a tract of land from seven to ten miles square, heavily timbered, and unbroken by clearings or highways, from which they issue at daylight and scatter over the country for many miles in search of food, which consists principally of acorns. The birds made their appearance near Coopers about three weeks ago and have advanced farther west daily, until they now fly as far west as Springwater. During the present week they will in all probability be found at all points along the Genesee Valley and scattered over the surrounding country, and there is a prospect that a considerable number of the birds will build their nests and breed in this county and those adjoining. The writer took a trip to Campbells last week with excellent success. Opposite the village of Campbells are three high hills; on the top of the centre one of our party took up a position, and when the fligh commenced, about 5:30 P. M. we could not load and fire fast enough to take the flocks as they charged upon us like the waves of the ocean. The flight lasted an hour, the roaring of our guns, the exhilarating excitement and the lively running to and fro of a small army of boys picking up the dead birds, made the scene a most animating one. From our elevated position we commanded a view of the country for ten or twelve miles in length and five or six in width, and for the entire distance immense flocks could be seen stretching out in long lines until lost in the distance. When nearing the "roost," several flocks arriving simultaneously would sweep together into one immense flock and alight in the trees in a thick mass, seemingly covering an acre or more.—[Rochester Democrat.

A SHERIFF CONQUERED BY A WOMAN.

According to the St. Albans Messenger, the dignity of the State of Vermont was seriously compromised at Cabot recently, in the person of a constable. The narrative is as follows: John Damon, the Constable of Cabot, visited the house of Joseph Ainsworth for the purpose of putting an attachment on some potatoes in his cellar. After Mr. Damon had descended the ladder through the trap-door to the cellar, Mrs. Ainsworth soliloquized to herself that now was the time, so down went the trap-door, and down went Mrs. Ainsworth on it. She told Mr. Damon that he could not come up until he would promise solemnly not to put an attachment on their potatoes. Mr. Damon promised, he said, "the most solemn vow he ever promised to a woman;" then she let him up the trap, striking him severely with the fire shovel, as he came up, over the back and sides. Mr. Damon made tracks for out of doors, and declared that she was too smart for him, and he should never dare to visit their mansion again.

A BRAKEMAN'S COOLNESS.

The passengers on the Montreal train over the Lowell Railroad, which was due in this city at half-past eight o'clock this morning, had a fright which those who realized the great danger to which they were exposed will not soon forget. There were seven cars from the upper roads, including two Pullman cars, and these were attached to a train of four cars at Lowell. Just after passing the Wilmington station, while the train was going almost forty miles an hour on a down grade, the brakeman on the Lowell train, Mr. George B. Granger, who was at his post, saw the cars from the upper roads separating from the train. The Lowell cars do not have the Miller platform, and he at once realized that if the engine was stopped, the rear cars would collide with them, and crush through them. Quick as thought he caught hold of the bell rope, pulling it from the rear, and breaking it before it could tighten and strike the engineer's bell. The passengers saw the danger and rushed into the two forward cars. The brakeman knew that the engineer was in the habit of slowing the train to ten miles an hour at the Woburn watering-place, and if he should do this now nothing could prevent a terrible calamity. He went through the train, crawled over the tender, and reached the engineer. Knowing that the first impulse of the engineer, who stood with one hand on the lever, would be to stop the train, he stepped up to him with forced calmness, put one hand on his shoulder and the other on the hand that held the lever and said, "Don't stop!" Having put the engineer on his guard, he pointed out the danger. Passengers, who were anxiously watching, say the engineer, when the danger became apparent to him, he turned pale, but was cool, and at once gave the danger signal. This was repeated several times, the brakes men from the upper roads being absent from their posts, as usual, at this point, and the two trains proceeded as in this manner about two miles, when an up train met the detached cars and gave the danger signal in passing. This was heard, and the brakemen rushed out and stopped the train, and the danger was over.—[Boston Traveller 27th.

GAMBLING IN HIGH LIFE.

A London letter to the Chicago Tribune says: "Some little excitement is going on in London about a vice which threatens to become a fashion in the highest circles of society and which has already caused some serious scandals. Ladies of high rank and great wealth, for lack of something better to do, have set the example of gambling at cards for large stakes, and in one or two apparantly decorous drawing-rooms sums of money have changed owners of appalling amount. Scandal whispers that a nobleman of high rank has been obliged to sell estates which have been in the family for centuries, in order to clear himself of the difficulties in which his wife had involved him by her passion for gambling. The Duchess of Manchester is said to have lost £140,000 sterling, but to this I can not pledge myself. The matter is really a grave one, and it is seriously to be hoped that some way may be found of checking the practice before it has become widely fashionable. Unluckily gambling appears to exert a fatal influence over those who have once indulged in it, and it is the more important, therefore, that the leaders of fashionable society should resolutely crush the practice—which they can do if they choose—by closing their doors against either man or woman who is known to be a gambler. The utter uselessness and laziness which ruins the lives of both men and women in our upper classes is the true source of such a vice as gambling and only earnest work and honest labor will cure the diseases which are slowly eating away all that is best and noblest from the natures of our luxurious and idle aristocratic class.

RECOVERY FROM A TRANCE.

We learned yesterday of a very remarkable case of suspended animation. The facts as given us are as follows: A young boy, about twelve years of age, residing with his father on President street, near Jefferson, had been ill for some days and was attended by a physician. On Thursday night the boy apparently died—respiration ceased, his heart was motionless, and a deathly pallor overspread his countenance. The distressed parents mourned their child as dead, and when the physician called at the usual hour he was informed of the death of his patient, which had occurred about ten minutes previous to his arrival. The physician, however, was skeptical and examized the body closely. No signs of life were visible, but something impelled him to endeavor to restore animation, and after working upon the body for several minutes, with the assistance of the boy's father, he felt a very slight convulsion of the frame, not perceptible to the eye. The manipulation of the body continued, and presently there was a thud on the left side, and the heart began to beat faintly, and almost immediately after the eyelids partially lifted, and respiration slowly commenced. In the course of an hour the apparently dead boy was sitting up in bed, though very weak and faint. On Sunday morning he had recovered sufficient strength to permit of his being removed to a chair for a brief while. Yesterday he was improving, and now there is every prospect of his ultimate recovery.—[Savannah News.

[For The Post.]

A LAMENTATION.

O make not a sad lamentation for those
Crushed down under life's disappointments and woes;
Earth's trials and sorrows, it's cares and its fears,
At the most can but last for a few fleeting years.

But mourn that a soul, when expecting a crown,
To the depths of the lowest perdition sinks down;
What horror of soul, and what anguish of heart,
To hear, when unlooked for, the sentence "Depart!"

There are hopes which when tested, we know cannot stand;
They are built by the foolish, and founded on sand,
But great is their fall; in the tempest's wild shock,
Not a building shall stand, save the house on the rock.

And Oh! as we stand on eternity's brink,
All the sorrows of time into nothingness sink;
Alas for the poor trembling soul that must there
Exchange a false hope for eternal despair!

Alas that God's watchman no warning should give
To those who in carnal security live!
Unseen is the danger, and "peace" is the cry,
Men hear it, and heed, and eternally die.

They die without knowledge; their blood at the hands
Of the watchmen who warned not, Jehovah demands;
And the blood of the souls that eternally die,
'Gainst them from perdition forever will cry.

It is not the Temple, that structure so fair,
God's watchmen are building so high in the air;
They are bringing the wood, and the stubble, and hay,
And building on Christ the foundation, to-day.

Look well to it, builders, your work shall be tried;
When tested by fire, not all shall abide;
The fire shall try it and thus saith the Lord,
"He whose work doth abide shall receive a reward."

But what of the wood, and the stubble, and hay?
The builder must see them consuming away;
He shall suffer a loss, and be saved "as by fire,"
But what of the crown, and the souls for his hire?
—Beaver Falls, Pa. S. L.

MISSES DRESSES.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Mothers have had so much difficulty in finding appropriate dresses for young girls just in their teens that furnishing houses are now making an extra effort to supply this want. Brown and Quaker grays are the accepted colors for these demoiselles as well as for their mothers, the fabrics are also the same, de bege and camel's-hair over silk being made up for them in plain colors and in plaids. The basque, sacque, and long round over-skirt, or else a more fanciful apron, are the features of girls' costumes. The pleated waist so becoming to slight figures is also used for them, both for plain and dressy suits. These waists and basques may button behind or before according to fancy.

For misses of sixteen years there are pretty suits of gray camel's-hair sold at the furnishing houses for $45. The skirt reaches to the ankles, and is trimmed with a shirred flounce of the material, edged with a knife pleating of dark brown silk. The deep apron over-skirt is of plaid gray shades. It is deep pointed in front, and the plaid is cut bias; the sides are shirred; the back is very bouffant, and the entire edge is piped with brown silk. The basque is plaid, with brown silk tabs behind; the sleeves are plain.

Byron collars or the silk used for trimming the dress, and inside linen collars of the same youthful shape, are worn by young girls.

Vegetable ivory buttons of polished gray or brown are used on children's clothes. They are appropriate and substantial.

De bege is a durable fabric for school dresses and for second bests suits. Plain gray de bege dresses are made with basques trimmed with six folds or pleats of silk down the front and corded on the edge. This is most stylish when brown silk is used, but gray is sometimes preferred, and sometimes dark blue. Pockets of the silk are set on, and trimmed with vegetable ivory buttons and imitation button-holes. A belt of the de bege is worn with basques that have pleated fronts. The apron over-skirt is very deep in the front and shirred behind. The lower skirt has knife pleating. Such a dress for a girl of fourteen years costs $37.

Another fashion for girls from fourteen years of age down to very small girls is that of making kilt skirts with side-pleated basques. These are made plain or plaid de bege, and are trimmed with gros grain bows of some deep color prevailing in the plaid. They cost from $15 to $35 a suit. Sailor blouse-waists, with a kilt skirt of the same plaid wool fabrics, are also worn by girls from two to twelve years old. Blue, gray, and brown plaids are used for these pretty little suits, and the front has a row of long-looped bows of gros grain ribbon. They have turned-down sailor collars corded with silk, cuffs with three buttons set in a row, and belts of the material fastened by a rosette. Price $5 50 to $13.

More dressy suits for girls from eight to sixteen years of age are made of silk, partly plain and partly plaid. For instance, the lower skirt and sleeves are of solid blue silk, while the basque and upper skirt are of blue and white plaid. Blue brown and gray are the leading colors for such suits, and sometimes there are lines or bars of brighter color introduced. A skirt of very dark brown silk has a plaid shirred over-skirt made up of ecru, blue, and brown. The basque is of plaid, and the sleeves are plain brown. A single shirred flounce seven or eight inches deep, edged with a very narrow frill of knife pleating, is the trimming most used for the lower skirt of young girls' dresses. Two rows of knife pleating, each about four inches deep, are also seen. The basques of their most dressy suits are in the French shapes, with very long sides or else they are shorter behind than before. The Louisine silks, lightly twilled or else basket-woven, are liked for these youthful dresses; they form only parts of suits, as they need solid color to tone down their brightness.

The white dresses worn by young girls to evening parties and on graduation-day should be of muslin, either creamy white French nansook or else organdy; Swiss muslin is too blue and too stiff. The basque and apron should be made of lengthwise puffs, and trimmed with ruffles edged with Valenciennes. The trimming for the skirt should be knife pleating and shirred ruffles.

Linen suits for the summer are of gray or brown undressed linen. They are usually in three pieces—basque, over-skirt, and walking skirt—and are trimmed with pleatings and bias bands of the same. The French basque and the looser French sacque are made up of this linen; with the sacque a side-pleated waist of white muslin is worn. At some houses these gray linen suits are elaborately braided with colors, either brown, blue, or black. They cost from $6 to $12. For very small children gray linens are made up with kilt skirts and sailor blouses.

A novelty for little girls' dresses is thick linen batiste, buff, blue, or pink, richly wrought with English embroidery in white. Some of these dresses have the little skirt covered with embroidery; the body is then an infant's waist or blouse, with belt, collar, and long sleeves.

Scotch gingham, French cambric, and domestic percales, chosen for girls' every-day dresses, are in broken plaids, checks, and stripes. They are simply made, and trimmed with bias bands of the material. Many of these soft-finished percales resemble silk so nearly as almost to defy detection, and when made up with nice attention to details, are very attractive. Dark blue is very popular in these gingham dresses, and those with mingled blue and rose are gay and youthful-looking.

THE KHEDIVE'S DOMESTIC ESTABLISHMENT.

[Cor. New York Times.]

Yesterday, at the Shebra Garden, four handsome turnouts—neat carriages and blooded horses—attended by outriders, guards, and eunuchs, drove up, and from each alighted two elegantly-attired ladies from the Khedive's harem. Those ladies are not limited in any expense of display, dress or luxury in equipage or palace, in which they choose to indulge. If they want a palace refurnished they have only to express the wish. The Viceroy has four wives, the number permitted by the Koran, and these have separate establishments. He has between four hundred and fifty and five hundred odalisques, slaves, or concubines, as you may wish to call them, some of them beautiful Georgians, reported to have cost over £2,000. This portion of his family is bestowed in more than one palace, and they are changed about to suit his convenience or according to their whims. He has forty palaces; some of the lesser ones up the river have cost half a million dollars, and those in Cairo much more. Many of them are, of course, unoccupied, and going, buildings and gardens, into shabby decay. Many of the new ones only receive flying visits. He is now building three fine palaces on the other side of the river, beyond the Gizureh. One person can imagine the outlay for all these palaces, pleasure gardens, and harems as well as another.

THE HARPY EAGLE OF THE ISTHMUS.

[Panama Star, 16th.]

Two passengers lodging at the Railroad Hotel, kept by Mr. Mansfield, started out to take a walk on the 5th inst., along the sandy beach which leads on the coast to the east of the railroad station. One of them went into the thick woods which skirts the seashore, and there saw a large bird sitting on a low branch of a tree looking very much like a large owl. He went up and hit it on the head with a stick, when the bird flew at him, sunk its claws in his breast and arm, and extending its wings dragged him some feet over the ground. His screams brought his companion to his assistance, and seeing what was the matter, he stunned the bird repeated blows on the head and set free its captive. Then they tied the bird and brought it with them to the hotel, where it has been seen by several people. The bird is evidently the harpy eagle (harpyia destructor), has a strong black peak, pellow tarsi, rounded wings, which nevertheless stretch some six feet. The head is grayish white, with long round feathers forming a crest on the crown, and which give to it an owl-like aspect. Of its courage and ferocity there can be no doubt, and that it will attack individuals. It is found in Guiana and other parts of South America, but it is exceedingly rare on the Isthmus. Its usual food being sloths, rabbits, opossums, &c., something of the kind may have attracted it to the shores of the Bay of Panama, and so near to within a mile or two of the Panama railroad station on the Pacific. The bird is about two and a half feet in length and six feet stretch of wings.

LUXURY OF A FRENCH ACTRESS.

[Paris Correspondence Boston Gazette.]

Have you heard that Mlle. Lasseng (I am sure you remember this piquant actress of the Palais Royal) came as near being burned as it is possible for an iceberg to be burned? I instance the conflagration in Mlle. Lasseng's rooms just to let you see the insolent luxury in which these creatures live. You know as an actress she is tenth-rate, as a beauty she is seventh-rate. And yet her furniture cost over $100,000! She had a dressing-gown of Mechlines lace and embroidery which cost $4,000; $3,000 worth of furs; thirty dresses, the cheapest of which cost $400, gold; all her skirts were of lace; her sheets were so fine you could have run them through a bride's ring, and the embroidery on them more than doubled the cost of the linen. Her bed-chamber was in the Revival style, and was lined, walls and ceiling, with red damask silk, wadded and hand embroidered. Her bed was 7 feet long by 6 feet wide, was placed on a platform of palissandre, covered with Smyrna carpets. The bed curtains were lace. Costly pictures, bronzes, statuettes, carved ivory, Chinese and Japanese curiosities, Rouen and Nevers earthenware, Limoges enamels, Sevres and Saxony porcelain, Gobelins and Beauvais tapestry, were to be found everywhere. The ceiling of the boudoir was a piece of emboidery representing Acte's Triumph; it cost $4,000. The dining-room was of old oak and Genoese velvet.

DUELING IN PARIS.

The dueling sword plays an important part in the regulation of French society, and the fencing masters are much respected. There are half a dozen of the foremost, says a Paris correspondent, who rank on a footing of equality with eminent artists and writers, but probably class themselves much higher as being able to worst them all. In a general way, however, it may be said that in France duelists have ceased to be much respected, though most men are expected to fight once in order to faire leurs preuves. When a man has been out more than three times an odor of disrepute hangs about him. M. Paul de Cassagnac is a solitary instance of a man having fought fourteen duels without losing his welcome in society. Formerly duels terminated in most cases fatally, but the fencing-masters have done much to mitigate the dangers of modern encounters by teaching their pupils to pink lightly on the upper part of the chest or arms. Indeed, there have been but six fatal duels in France these twenty-five years. In old times also the formalities to be observed at the place of meeting were numerous and solemn. Nowadays the principals and seconds exchange but one bow on meeting, and the sword salute which used to precede the clinking of the foils has been suppressed altogether. Almost the only binding law of old duels which has lingered to this day is that which absolutely forbids principals to say a single word to each other on the field.

THE LEMON PLANTATIONS ATTACKED.

A malady which threatens great loss to owners of lemon plantations has attacked the lemon plant. Its origin is believed to be the forced cultivation of the fruit, which has taken place during the last few years. The lemon tree was originally a native of the dry and hot soil of Persia, whence it has been transferred to various other countries, where under different circumstances of soil and climate, it has been made largely to increase its yield. The disease is a dry rot, which seizes the extremities first, and thence gradually spreads through the whole tree, drying up the sap in its course. It is said that similar symptoms have been observed in orange plantations. Some experienced growers have suggested the grafting of cuttings from the healthy lemon plant on the wild orange tree, that a new stock of plants may be obtained.

VARIETIES.

A Colored Alabama preacher has discovered that Daniel, who was cast into the lions' den, was a colored man, and that his real name was Charles Smith.

The late Charles P. Woodbury is said to have built the great wooden bridge over the Saco at Biddeford, Me., when he was only nineteen years of age.

A Boston undertaker was made very mad recently by being awakened at an untimely hour by two inebriated persons, who wished to order two "beers" for themselves.

Mrs. Dan Byrant was, according to Jennie June, a leader of fashion, wore dresses costing thousands of dollars and entertained her friends at the Maison Doree with dinners of equal value.

Cincinnati is going to establish a public horticultural garden for the cultivation of American and foreign plants, ferns, &c., to be conducted after the manner of the gardens at Berlin, Cologne and other European cities.

The Nashville papers tell of a young man in that city who was shot in the head during the war, and was surprised the other day, while washing his face, at having the ball that penetrated his skull ten years ago drop out of his mouth.

A prominent physician in all earnestness recently assured a gentleman that the number of cases of eye diseases has been unusually large since the Beecher trial began. In almost every instance the patients had sat up late nights reading the great trial reports.

A California grazier, while marking a flock of sheep the other day, came across a healthy ewe-lamb, two weeks old, with five legs and six feet. The extra leg grows out of the right hind leg, on the inside, dividing at the knee joint and terminating in two natural hoofs.

Last October, the shaft of a mine in Nevada, took fire, and was allowed to burn itself out. Recently a new shaft was sunk near the old one, and on reaching the former cutting, the rocks were found to be nearly red hot, so that they set fire to the timbers, although more than six months had elapsed since the fire took place.

A woman who died last week in Philadelphia weighed more than six hundred pounds. For thirteen years she was bedridden, being unable to carry her weight around. Dying in a room in an upper floor, it was with great difficulty that the body was carried down stairs. The coffin was as large as a cart-body.

A Milwaukee girl was seen staggering along with a bundle of unfinished shirts on her shoulder, and, struck by her beauty, a Green Bay banker proposed for her hand and made her his bride. Milwaukee girls now offer to make shirts for twenty-five cents per dozen and wait six months for their pay.—[Detroit Free Press.

Some time ago, four ladies who passed the Dondon university examination for women, entered themselves in the chambers of well-known barristers for the purpose of studying law. It was said at the time that their labor would be fruitless. It seems, however, that the ladies are likely, as the result of their studies, to obtain profitable employment. One of them, whose term of study is closed, has been engaged by a firm of solicitors as a "consulting counsel."

Brigham Young does not grow wiser as he goes nearer his grave. In the recent Mormon Conference he said: "I am opposed to free schools. Children should be educated under the care of their parents, and parents should labor and pay for that education. All the education a child wants is to fit him to get his own living. In the prisons, gambling shops, and other dens of infamy you see the results of the education of children in the free schools and away from the care of their parents."

The stock of gold in the world in 1848 was estimated at $2,740,000,000, and the production since then $2,800,000,000, making an aggregate of $5,540,000,000. The annual loss by wear and tear is estimated at about $15,000,000, so that about 27 years' wastage would amount to $405,000,000, leaving $5,135,000,000 as the stock of gold at present in existence. These estimates include all the metal, whether used as coin or for other purposes. The annual waste, it is believed, will be greatly increased in the future, since three new countries, Germany, Japan and Holland, have adopted a gold coinage.

At Patterson, N. J., on the night of the 24th inst., a young Irish girl, named Maria Fitzgerald, became almost crazy with a toothache, and in her frantic movements she accidentally overturned a lamp while attempting to light it. The bedding at once caught fire, and the affrighted girl's first thought was of the children of the landlady. She rushed into the adjoining room, snatched one of the children from its bed and rushed down stairs into the street, forgetting that while she clasped the child to her bosom her own night clothing had been caught by the flames. The child was saved, but the brave girl died from her injuries, after living a few hours in the greatest agony.

Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May, 8, 1875.

GEN. BUTLER is said to be chaste, charitable and temperate, but then he will lie and steal.

THE latest official estimates place the number of horses in the entire country at 8,000,000. This we make one horse to every five inhabitants.

THE Vice-President proposes to take in a part of the South during his trip, and we may next expect to hear of him being read out of the Radical party.

THE bears came out ahead on Saturday last on Pennsylvania R. R. Stock, who were evidently posted upon a four per cent dividend. The stock will again rally when Col. Scott stands on deck.

IT seems that the unrepentant rebels of New Orleans are never going to cease persecuting the gentle carpet-baggers. The last act of outrage was indicting five of them for trying to bribe the Legislature.

THE young gentlemen who are running the offices and the machinery of the Republican party in this county have got things in a bad muddle, and have sent for Mr. Mackey, who is generally appealed to when the patient gets very sick. He is on the ground and will doubtless arrange matters to the satisfaction of the council of ten.

THE remarks of Hon. W. D. Kelley, as to the condition of affairs in the South, have had the effect of provoking the bitterest hatred from all the Radical leaders and postoffice organs. Hereafter it will be dangerous to the party to let any of its leaders go South who are not thoroughly case-hardened. They almost invariably come back opposed to Radicalism.

THAT was rather rough on Ben. Butler in the Elgee cotton case, decided on Tuesday in the Supreme Court. Butler was an Attorney in the case, and his fee was contingent upon gaining the amount involved, $366,000. So sure was he of winning that he brought out the claim of one of his clients, paying therefor the sum of $25,000 in cash. But he lost the case, lost his fee and lost his $25,000. But he made up his losses partially in gaining the Farragut prize case of $400,000, for which he got a fee of 10 per cent to be divided between himself and his two partners, giving him $13,333 for his share. Butler is old enough to know that the wise and conscientious Attorney never makes his fee a contingency and never invests in his client's claims.

THE Commercial declines to answer our question:

> If it believes that the man who honorably serves that portion of the country lying South of the Ohio, cannot honorably serve that portion lying North of it, then does it believe it to be an act of justice for the North to force the South into an unwilling and undesirable Union?

We trust that it will not remain wholly silent as to this and the other questions we asked it. It has taken the ground that the country is divided into two distinct and irreconcilable sections, and that the people of one section cannot honorably serve the interests of the other. Assuming the Commercial's position is right, we ask it to say whether the war to prevent these two irreconciliable sections from being erected into two separate governments, was right or wrong? And we have the right to expect an answer.

BUNSBY.

> The fear that the people may call upon such Chief Magistrate to again be a candidate is what troubles so many of the Democratic editors and leaders. They want the President to assure them that he will not be in their way as a candidate in 1876. Now it so happens that the President is familiar with the military maxim "not to let your enemy plan your battle for you," and he has observed this maxim in war, and is aware of its value, and while we have no idea that he has sought, or is seeking a re-nomination, we admire his tactics of silence, which is so annoying to his enemies.—Gazette.

We don't know of any Democrat who is losing rest on this question. The vexation of spirit is altogether on the other side, in fact from the frequent squirming of the Gazette we are inclined to the belief, it would give a good deal to know just what the old man means to do.

UNION IMPOSSIBLE.

Occasionally, and perhaps inadvertantly, the Pittsburgh Commercial allows its real views on the subject of a Union of the States, to crop out. In commenting upon Mr. Murat Halstead's rather vague remark that it was impossible for a man to live on both sides of the Ohio river at once, our contemporary says:

> The Ohio river is a boundary which separates two diverse sections of the country. Their interests differ, and their modes of thought and action vary. It is all very well to try and be impartial between them, and to do equal justice to both; but no paper or public man can live on both sides of the river at once. There is not, necessarily, any cause of hostility between the sections; but their positions are irreconcilably different, and he who honorably serves the one cannot honestly serve the other.

Had Mr. Jefferson Davis made this remark, the Commercial would have demanded his trial for treason, and yet this is precisely the idea upon which the Confederacy was based. If what the Commercial says is politically true, then the overthrow of the Confederacy was an outrage upon the rights of the people of the South.

Up to the breaking out of the war in 1861, there were two parties with directly opposite views on the subject of a Union of States. The National Democracy, then as now, recognized no sections, and declared the Union to be one and indivisible. The then Republican party held the opposite view, that the country really did consist of two irreconcilable sections, and that the Union might slide as far as they were concerned. The fire-eaters of the South, who were the heads of the rebellion agreed with the Republican leaders, and the result was that the war followed against the better judgment of a large majority in both sections.

But the Republican idea that the Union might slide, though openly advocated by the New York Tribune, the Cincinnati Commercial and all the leading journals, did not prevail. Regardless of party the whole North arose and affirmed the Democratic doctrine that the Union was one and indivisible. The result of the war maintained that doctrine, and repudiated both the Northern and the Southern idea of sectionalism. If the war did not settle this it did not settle anything, and a million of lives and ten thousand millions of treasure were worse than thrown away.

Ten years after the war, and when fraternal relations are rapidly maturing between the once warring States, we find the Commercial proclaiming the very doctrines held in 1860—1, by Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs on the part of the South, and Anson Burlingame and William Lloyd Garrison on the part of the North, namely that there are irreconcilable differences between the North and the South, and that there can be no real Union between the two.

The Commercial has made no progress in fifteen years on the question of a union between the States. It believes with Davis and Garrison that a Union between the North and South is impossible and that the Ohio river marks the natural boundaries between two distinct nationalities. Now since the Commercial announces this as its belief, will it be kind enough to tell us whether, in its opinion, the war on the part of the Federal government against the Confederacy to prevent the setting up of these two governments was just or unjust?

If it believes that the man who honorably serves that portion of the country lying South of the Ohio, cannot honorably serve that portion lying North of it, then does it believe it to be an act of justice for the North to force the South into an unwilling and undesirable Union?

If the South are a distinct and irreconcilably different people, and a man who honorably loves and serves that portion of his country lying north of the Ohio, cannot honorably love and serve that portion lying south of it, then are we not two distinct people, and is not the presence of the Northern carpet-baggers as rulers over the South, whose people they are bound to hate, ten thousand times a crime?

If some Southern newspaper had used the Commercial's language, in speaking of the North and the South and said "their positions are irreconcilably different, and he who honorably serves the one cannot honestly serve the other." would it not have siezed upon this language to prove that the rebellion was still alive and needed crushing out?

It, as our contemporary says in another part of the article that we have quoted from, it is true that "newspapers and public men must indentify themselves with the sections to which they geographcally belong," then how could it blame the people of the South for combining and identifying themselves with their own section to the exclusion of the people of the North?

That the Commercial is purely sectional in its politics, its patriotism(!) and its passions and prejudices, has long been apparent to us, and it needed not the specific declaration we have quoted to convince us that our position was correct. But what is to become of all of its pretenses of patriotism during and since the war?

The soldiers who so freely poured out their blood in behalf of the Union, certainly did not do so under the impression that there was an irreconcilable difference between the North and the South that a man could only honorably love and serve one-half of his country. The soldiers went into the war for the love they bore the whole Union—the South and the North alike, and freely gave their lives that not one star should be stricken from the galaxy of States. Now the survivors are told by the Commercial that they fought under a mistaken impression, and that their ringing battle songs were mere fiction—that American citizens can only love and honorably serve one-half of their country, and the very natural inference is that they must hate the other half. This sort of doctrine may do for the editor of the Commercial, but it will not do for any man who has the true fire of patriotism in his soul.

INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

All voters should be independent. It should be the pride of every American citizen, whether native or naturalized, that he is an independent voter; but all men are not technically "Independents," standing entirely aloof from either of two great parties, which, born with the country, have existed for a century; and which will we trust continue as long as liberty lasts. At this particular juncture, a very considerable number of men are ranging themselves as independents; yet declining to be ranked as a third party. There is no effect without a cause; and we think it is not at all difficult in this case to point to the cause, by studying the actions presented to public consideration. In the first place, nearly all the "Independents" were until recently acting with the Republican party. For some reason they are no longer acting with it. They have voluntarily taken position outside of the Republican party, and now boldly criticise and condemn some of its most prominent and important acts. Thus independent of their former party, they tell their old political leaders that they will follow them no longer in wrong courses.

The hope of some of these liberal Republicans seems to be, that they can persuade the party in future to do right; so that it may redeem itself before the people, and be sustained in the control of the government. This we think is a Radical error. The Republican party has forfeited the respect and lost the confidence of the people; and the masses no longer have a hope of redress through any action of such faithless public servants as are now in power. None know this better than these independent gentlemen. If it were one man, two men or ten men only who had been derelict, and if the Radical organization had been sound otherwise, then by heaving overboard these Jonahs a sort of purification might ensue, and the people might be induced to forgive, and forget, and trust, and try them again; but this is not the trouble, nor is it possible to remedy it by any such process. The principles of the party are and have been for years, inimical to the peace and well-being of our people. It required base men to carry out and enforce these principles, and, unfortunately only too many were ready to do this foul duty. These men, vile as they are, have only been doing the dirty work that the Radical Republican party wanted them to do. This must not be overlooked. Whether it were Grant, or Butler, or Kellogg, or Delano, or the Reverend Mr. Smith; all were ready and eager to carry out the programme, which should crowd down the South, and sustain the party; while the rich grabbing of the spoils should proceed smoothly. Every honorable sentiment, every honest aspiration, if it did not conduce to the honorable objects which these despicable partizan had in view, was frowned upon as Democratic, as something not to be encouraged by word or deed. The history of these things is now pretty well known and understood throughout the land, and it is this knowledge which creates such a flutter in the Republican ranks, as well it may.

Is it any wonder that intelligent members of that party who have some regard for a proper reputation should shrink from the abyss of infamy before them. On the contrary, does it not seem marvellous that many of these gentleman have not long since expressed their indignation, and left it in disgust? Grantism which has of late loomed into some importance on account of Grant's ambition to act as President through a Third Term, is but one of the incidents in the latter end of the career of this Radical organization; and in reality it is one that has little significance, excepting personally to Grant himself. He has probably made a grave personal mistake; but that is a point of very little moment to the Republican party. He has done all the service they have asked of him, whether he has been paid in full for that is another question. Neither is that of the least public moment.

Whether Grant continues to desire the Presidency, or whether he declines it, can make no material difference in the estimation of the independent voters to whom we now refer. They have not repudiated the Republican party action on account of any Grant personality. How could they do so, when he has been merely the tool to carry out the plans of more cunning leaders? Nothing of that sort lies at the bottom of this independent movement. It is simply this: that these men perceive that the Republican party has been condemned by the people; that it is imposible, in any way, to prevent its disintegration—which was merely a question of time, and that they desire to step out, so that they may not be buried under the debris.

Now many independant voters doubtless have more or less love for the name of Republican, and the contrary feeling for the name of Democrat. They would still like to see the Republican party succeed, if it could only be made to do right. All this may be well enough, or or at least natural enough; but is it a wise course to stand, or hang, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, merely because the name of Democracy is distasteful? They know perfectly well that through all these years the Democratic organization has striven in every fair way to bring about a better state of feeling between the North and the South; and if they will calmly survey the whole ground, they cannot fail to see that there is only one way to effect this desirable result; namely, through the triumphant success of Democratic principles, which have continually pointed and do point in that direction. The bone of contention, which, owing to causes which need not here be discussed, led to the civil war, and arrayed nearly the whole South in a bitter feud with the North, has, by the arbitrament of war been removed. Slavery does not now, and can never hereafter, draw a line of demarcation. There is no North; no South. The line is obliterated. There is a homogenous Union of free States. That is to say, there should be; and there will be, under the principles, views and feelings which appertain to the Democratic party; but there could not be, under the system persued by the Radical Republican party any real Union. A whole Union, and Republican rule, are two things, antagonistical and entirely incompatible; but a whole Union, under Democratic Supremacy, is not only practicable, but it is obviously the only possible way to establish such Union. This being the case, what is the public duty of those independent voters who have become dissatisfied with the course of the Republican party? Do they wish merely to rebuke the errors and wrong doings of the past, and there rest? or do they desire to remedy these wrongs by substituting a different national policy? If the latter, how can they effect the change in any other way than by helping to place the Democratic party in power? To stand still, as Independents, it is true will of course weaken the Republican party, and consequently to that extent weaken their power for evil. To stand still merely for the purpose of trying to become an intermediary, or balance of power, is of course their right; but for what ultimate purpose would they take this stand? To vote with what may appear to be the winning party?

If such is their object, we have nothing further to say to them, excepting the parting word, that we as Democrats can have no party affiliation with non-voting Republicans. They would be of very little use to the Democratic party; and we cannot see what they could expect from Republicans; even if that party could be successful. Hence without at all questioning the right of every voter to be as independent as possible, in a real and proper sense, we can take very little stock in such politicians as cannot—after all that has occurred during the outrageous rule of Radical Republicanism, now make up their minds to support one or the other of the great parties of the country.

THE WAY THE DEBT IS REDUCED.

It will be remembered that Monday morning's dispatches contained the Public Debt statement, putting the decrease for the month of April at $2,325,346. In Tuesday's Commercial's Washington special we find the following:

> As anticipated in these dispatches, the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled, in consequence of the diminished currency balance, to resume his sales of gold. The Secretary does not want to sell gold, but he has to do it to meet the obligations of the Government.

To properly understand the force of this, it will be necessary to publish a portion of the statement as follows:

Total debt		$2,239,268,298
Total interest		35,628,178
Total debt and interest		$2,274,896,476
Cash in Treasury coin	$94,625,669	
Cash in Treasury currency	1,096,375	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	47,865,000	
Total in Treasury		$143,587,044
Debt less cash in Treasury		$2,131,309,431
Decrease of debt in April		$2,325,346

By subtracting the cash in the Treasury from the total debt and interest, it is claimed that the debt was reduced during April to the amount of $2,325,346, but no sooner does the Secretary publish this statement, than he turns around and takes $5,000,000, in gold from the cash in the Treasury and sells it for the purpose of getting money, or currency, to meet the obligations of the government.

In other words, by a careful manipulation of the funds, an apparent reduction of $2,325,346 is made to appear on the 1st day of May, but no sooner is this made to appear than the Secretary increases the debt $5,000,000 by reducing the cash gold in the Treasury to that amount for the purpose of securing available funds to meet the obligations of the Government which have matured.

It may well be a question among careful and sensible financiers whether there is any money made by reducing the Public Debt $2,500,000 in the morning for the purpose of increasing it $5,000,000 in the afternoon. And yet this is precisely what has been done, and sustains us in the position we have always maintained that it is folly to count the money in the Treasury as so much of the debt paid. The money on hand is not a part of the debt paid, but is there to meet the requirements of the Treasury.

This case perfectly illustrates our position. By subtracting the cash on hand from the debt, an apparent decrease is made to appear of less than $2,500,000, but immediately thereafter the cash gold, counted as debt paid, is reduced $5,000,000, showing that there has been really an increase of more than $2,500,000 in the debt for the period the decrease is claimed. Such financiering is worse than nonsense.

WESTMORELAND'S CENTENNIAL.

We learn that the arrangements for the Centennial Celebration of the meeting at Hannahstown, May 16, 1775, to be held at Greensburg on Saturday May 15th., inst. are completed and the meeting promises to be largely attended. There will be present a large number of prominent gentlemen who are perfectly able to address the people and maintain the outspoken resolves of their ancestors of one hundred years ago. Nothing has been left undone by the Committee calculated to add to the entertainment and comfort of their guests, and a general good time may be expected. We append below the concluding paragraphs of an address issued by the Centennial Committee:

> To us-descendants of the men who bravely defied the power of an Empire, whose boast it is that "upon its borders the sun never sets," falls the fitting as well as pleasing duty of remembering, with just and hearty pride which requires no apology, their good deeds, as we may hope that those who follow us may honor ours.
>
> The scope of the Hannahstown declaration, addressed as it was to the "whole world," can well be understood, and though perhaps lightly estimated by the existing government that then exercised despotic and arbitrary power, it came, when backed, as it afterwards was, by three millions of people, to be finally heard and recognized as a voice that needed serious heeding.
>
> As the first general declaration of resistance to the oppressions of the crown, it deserves our recognition and celebration, and with this intent all people are cordially invited to meet with us here on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1875, to revive and retain the traditions of the past—to preserve the facts of the present and enliven the hopes of the future.
>
> To those who can find in their blood that of the men who made this bold and defiant declaration—to those whose fathers dwelt upon the soil of old Westmoreland, and their descendants, whose hearts swell with recollection of their nativity—to those of all counties who recognize her claims of motherhood—to all of these and to those of our sister Commonwealths, a most cordial invitation is extended.

> WHAT was the Force bill? A proposition merely to permit the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in four Southern States.—Gazette.

Only that and nothing more; yet these Southern States appear to get along very well without the suspension of all their civil rights.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Ohio Radicals have a hard time, hunting a candidate for Governor. The Hon. H. G. Blake was recently solicited, but resolutely refused the use of his name. Next!

JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS, formerly Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals has been taken before a jury under an inquest of lunacy and sent to an insane asylum.

THE official canvass of the vote of New Hampshire at the last election shows a Democratic Congressional vote of 39,231 and a Republican Congressional vote of 38,950. The scattering vote was 713, leaving a Democratic majority of 281.

REPRESENTATIVE MONROE of Ohio gives notice of a competitive examination for a candidate to West Point, to be held at Medina, May 26th. The applicant who shall be recommended by the examiners will be nominated for the cadetship by Mr. Monroe.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE McIntyre, a Democratic member of the Forty-second Congress from Georgia, has just sent his back-pay to the State Treasurer, with a note in which he says: "Now that the clamor has subsided I do with it as I originally intended."

PUBLICATION having been made by mistake that the North Carolina Legislature had passed an act giving assistance to soldiers of the Confederacy who lost limbs in its service, the Raleigh Capital states that no such act passed, though it did pass the Senate.

THE Brooklyn Argus is responsible for the suggestion that "there have been several periods in the history of this country when all of us felt that we might perhaps get along just as well as Senator Morton; but there has never been a period yet when we could make the Senator believe it."

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle: "The usual courtesies have been exchanged between the President and the retiring Attorney-General. It is lamentable that the President should consider it necessary to give every incompetent a certificate of character, simply because he has been near the person of the executive.

THE Democracy of Cumberland county, Pa., have named Colonel James Chestnut for Senatorial delegate, with the understanding that he is to yield the position to Adams, should the county claim it. Mr. Williams and John B. Bratton were elected Representative delegates. L. H. Orris, Esq., was endorsed for State Treasurer, and Aug. 14th fixed for the time of holding the primary elections.

MOBILE Register: The Chicago Tribune knows nothing of the condition of the South. The great bulk of cotton is now produced by white labor in counties and regions of the South where there are but few negroes The negro counties and regions have deteriorated year after year until planters have become almost disheartened. Black labor has diminished one-half and white labor has doubled.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD in a recent interview said: "Nothing can beat the Democratic party 1876. They will return to power if the whole newpaper press should be against them. The Republican party is not a party for duration, but a coalition of individuals for the war. That war cannot be galvanized again into an issue. I feel the absolute assurance of easy victory."

THE District of Columbia debt is upwards of $20,000,000 or $6,000,00 more than President Grant's estimate. The experiment in Municipal Government conducted by Boss Shepherd is thus shown to have been a rather dear one. It will not have cost too much, however, if it shall teach the American people how to secure an honest and efficient administration of city affairs.—Chicago Tribune.

AMONG the most recent "morals" for Ex-Congressmen to "draw" is seen in the case of Bowen, of South Carolina. He brought a libel suit against the Charleston News and Courier, and was presently arrested on the charge of murder, alleged to have been committed eleven years ago. This ought to prove a warning to public men. If they bring libel suits against newspapers, retribution is sure to follow.

At a banquet in San Francisco a few evenings ago, U. S. Senator Sargent of California, responded to the customary toast in honor of the President and thus alluded to the present incumbent:

> "I know from his own lips that he looks with anxiety for the speedy end of his service. In a recent conversation he said to me: 'I had no rest during the war; I had none under the succeeding administration—only anxiety and responsibility; I have two more years of this labor to endure, and shall be glad when the end comes."

IT will doubtless be news to the world that the Republican Central Committee of St. Louis solemnly censured Senator Schurz for his speech on the Louisiana usurpation. They did do it, however, and at a recent meeting certain members sought to have the resolution of censure rescinded, but in vain. One member objected because he was "opposed to the Committee acknowledging before the world that they had made asses of themselves." It didn't seem to occur to him that the world realized the fact without any acknowledgment.

CONCLUSION of Judge Herschel V. Johnson's charge to the grand jury of Tatnall county, Ga.

> I speak not as a judge, but as a Georgian. My course is almost run. I have nothing in the way of political honors to look forward to. All that I wish is to be useful in the position which I occupy. We have a herculean task before us, if we want the rising generation to be anything. Money is not all. We may accumulate the riches of Golconda, and what will all be to our children if they are destitute of character and principle? I may awaken the censures of some by this digression from a judicial charge, but, if I can be instrumental in sowing some good seed that may spring up and grow, I will welcome their censures. Let us do our duty and leave this world with the satisfaction that we have not lived in vain.

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, United States Senator from Georgia, made a short speech at Wilmington, N. C., last week. The following is an extract:

> He had been north and could say that a rumbling of coming victory could be heard all over that section. He counseled them all to be true and steadfast to the principle of constitutional liberty, and the centennial sun of '76 should show the banner of freedom flying from the dome of the capitol. He had often compared the Southern people to Job. Like Job they were patient, they had their sons taken away, their property taken away, and their servants taken away. Job had boils, sores, and scabs, and the Southern people had scalawags and carpet-baggers. There was another similarity between Job and Southern people—he remained true to his faith through all his afflictions, and so had they; but after all the devil did not try to put Job's servants over him. He said he had been charged on the floor of the Senate of the United States with having uttered conciliatory sentiments in a speech at Concord, N. H., which he would not repeat in the south. He was ready to say to his fellow countrymen that the people of the South were ready now, to-day, in the future, and forever to join hands with the people of the union.

A WASHINGTON special telegram says that Col. Whitely, late Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury, and his gang of detectives, who were alleged to have put up the celebrated Harrington safe-burglary in this city, have again reappeared. Whitely, A. B. Newcomb, and others of his crew, arrived in this city today for the purpose of waiting upon the new Attorney-General, Pierrepont, as soon as he takes charge of the Department of Justice. Whitely and his fellows were removed from the Treasury for their connection with the Harrington safe job, but they hope to get employment under Pierrepont. Congress makes an annual appropriation of $100,000 for the Secret Service of the Department of Justice, and $125,000 for the Treasury Secret Service, which is now under Washburne, formerly of Chicago. Whiteley is said to be strongly recommended by Ben. Butler and others, who, he says, can influence Pierrepont in his favor. Nettleship, who was Whiteley's Chief Assistant, and who was indicted by the Courts of the District as one of the safe-burglary conspirators, also expects to secure a place, should Whiteley be successful. Nettleship was never tried, having fled the country. He has since returned, and is now engaged in keeping a religious book store and picture-frame manufactory in Newark, N. J.

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[Communicated.]

THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH MEXICO.

Those who imagine that the United States government would be fully justified any moment in declaring war against Mexico, should remember that Mexico herself has had great grievances. In the treaty of peace in 1848 it was provided that Article XI, "considering that a great part of the territories, which, by the present treaty are to be comprehended within the limits of the United States is now occupied by savage tribes who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the government of the United States, and whose incursions within the territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restained by the government of the United States, and punished with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own territory against its own citizens."

Now, it is a well known fact that the wild Apache Indian, from his home in Arizona, has for years swept through the peaceful States of Sonora, Durango and Chihuahua, and not one attempt has ever been made to prevent him. Even when Major Emory was running the boundary line, these Indians commenced their depredations upon the almost defenseless Mexicans, and Toro-Hucho, a celebrated Apache Chief, came to Emory's officers with the proposition that they should all band together and "clean out" these Mexicans. From that day to this it has been going on, until the mining population of those States have been driven off or huddled into towns for their own protection.

The treaty abounds in stipulations concerning a pacific mode of settling disputes. Article XXI reads:

> "If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulations in this treaty or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said governments do promise to each other that they will endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using, for this end, mutual representatives and pacific negotiations."

And in the same article "It is declared that neither the protence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annuling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article." This is the treaty in which the two governments solemnly pledged themselves to each other and to the world to observe. Let the gentlemen who are so anxious about a war with Mexico first inquire whether the government of the United States has done its whole duty in the premises.

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DISSOLVING VIEWS.

[From the Gazette.]

The comments of our contemporaries, in reply to our article relative to the delegation to the State Convention, so perfectly balance each other, and so completely justify what we have said, that we are under less necessity for reply than we otherwise would have been. It is admitted that the delegation is an inferior one, but the course of the Committee in appointing it is justified on various grounds. The point we made was simply this,—that the Committee could only be justified in assuming to make the appointment by giving us a first class delegation. This we said before it met. We appreciated and now appreciate all the difficulty pertaining to Primaries and a Convention—and only one Convention would have been necessary,—and stated plainly and unequivocally before the Committee met, that there was just one thing that would popularize the appointment of the delegation by the Committee—the selection of a thoroughly good delegation. This was not done. Hence we will say, plainly, that this thing is not acceptable to the party at large; and if the Committee is wise, it will open the way for the selection of a delegation by the Republicans of the county, assembled for that purpose. The trouble is, these gentlemen are afraid that when the delegates from the different parts of the county assemble, they will instruct the men they select to represent this county in the State Convention to vote first, last, and all the time against a mere set-up candidate for State Treasurer. As it is now, it is well known that the delegates are expected to vote as they are bid, by one or two ringsters who have made their boast that the delegates from Allegheny county would vote and do as they wanted them. A gentleman, who returned from Philadelphia a few days ago, informs us that the Allegheny county delegates have been pledged to vote for whoever the Philadelphia Ring wants. We know that a few of the delegates will not like it when the time comes, but three-fourths of the entire delegation will have to come up to the rack and eat whether they like the fodder or not. They dare not do otherwise. We are glad to notice that Mr. Coursin, one of the delegates, sees that the whole thing is a sham, and refuses to be one of a few who are to bring a breach in the party, and therefore declines the honor conferred on him. How many more will do the same? We warn those who are the orginators of this movement that it will cost the State ticket hundreds of votes in this county if they persist in carrying out their scheme.

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CREDIT-MOBILIER MANAGEMENT.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The beauties of Credit-Mobilier management have been again illustrated, if the stories of the San Francisco papers are true, by the late wash-out on the Union Pacific. It is stated that the embankments which were swept away consisted of loose soil and alkali dust, which becomes mere mud when water pours upon it. No "raging torrent" is needed to sweep it away. It oozes away. The culverts, too, are said to be altogether too small and wretchedly built. It was this sort of sham which was certified by dishonest officials to be a "first-class road."

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OHIO NEWS.

THE Wheeling nail feeders have decided to hold out in the present strike.

AN old cupboard was sold at Wooster recently, and $470 was found in a secret drawer.

THE Steubenville nail feeders have decided not to join the Wheeling and Bellaire feeders in the strike for advanced wages.

WM. T. HART, aged about sixty-five years, a resident of Morris township, Knox county, committed suicide a few days ago by hanging himself in his barn.

A RESIDENT of Mt. Vernon, named Benjamin McFaddin, hung himself on Friday of last week. The deceased was in reduced circumstances and was a hard drinker.

Two petrified snakes were recently cut out of a stone quary near Ashland. The snakes constitute a part of a rock but are well defined being elevated perhaps three quarters of an inch or more from the surrounding surface.

ABOUT four weeks ago John Palmer, an inmate of the county infirmary, at Steubenville, wandered away, and nothing was heard of his whereabouts until Monday evening, when his lifeless body was found in the forks of a tree in a ravine a short distance below the city. He had fallen over a precipice a distance of one hundred feet and lodged in a tree.

A MAN named Robert Kerr, over seventy years of age, who has lived alone for several years past in a log hut near Marshallville, Wayne county, on the line of the C. Mt. V. & D. R. R. was burned to death one night recently. There was no flue to his hut and he built a fire on the earthen floor, from which the flames were communicated to the bunk on which he slept.

THE suit of James French, of Millersburg, vs. the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware Railroad Company, for the loss of an arm three years ago, while an employee of the company, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff—the jury awarded him $8,000. The amount sued for was $20,000. The company will apply for a new trial, and to have the verdict set aside.

A MAN giving his name as Charles Bartlett was arrested in Marion county one day last week for stealing a lot of sheep from Ebenezer Burtt of Claridon township. When placed in jail he was visited and recognized by many citizens of the county as Joe Rawlson, who carried on the business of sheep stealing very extensively in that county about sixteen years ago. He will be called on to answer for his past crimes also.

JOHN GULL, the oldest prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary, died of apoplexy at that institution recently, aged seventy-six years. He was sent to the Penitentiary October 31st, 1836, for life, for the murder of Henry Fisher, of Bethlehem, Stark county. While in the Stark county jail, he butted his head against the walls, fracturing his skull, from the effect of which he became insane and never afterward fully recovered.

ANDREW KERN, a farmer in Seneca county, one day last week found his worldly possessions wonderfully increased by natural processes. He was first informed that the partner of his bosom had presented him with twins, and while gazing fondly on the little messengers from Heaven, he received reports from the barn that one of the ewes had enlarged the sheep family by two, that a colt had suddenly appeared, and that a miniature cow was drawing nourishment from a full grown bovine. And all this happened in twenty-four hours. He ought to run opposition to the Steubenville father of triplets, by exhibiting his suddenly acquired possessions.

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SAYS the Johnstown voice: Father Gallagher, pastor of St. John's church, this city, has demanded the Order of Hibernians to disband. The members are of this congregation, and he will not allow the order in his parish.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Complete Democratic Triumph Throughout Indiana and Alabama.

Shelbyville, Ind., May 4.—A Democratic mayor was elected to-day, which is the first time in forty-five years that the city has gone Democratic.

New Albany, May 4.—The municipal election in this city resulted in the complete triumph of the Democratic ticket, except one Councilman.

Jeffersonville, May 4.—Notwithstanding the great excitement and intense interest manifested in the city election to-day, it passed off without any disturbances. The entire Democratic ticket was elected, ranging from 100 to 300 majority.

Logansport, May 4.—The entire straight Democratic ticket was defeated in this city by the Citizens ticket by a majority of 810, the citizens electing eight out of ten Councilmen. This is the first Republican or opposition Mayor this city has had since 1865.

Indianapolis, May 4.—At the municipal election in this city to-day, John Caven, Republican, was elected Mayor by 400 majority. The Republicans also elected the entire city ticket and gain one councilman. The Council stand 11 Republicans 15 Democrats for the next year. Contrary to all expectation, the election passed off quietly, there being no disturbance in any of the wards.

ALABAMA.

THE DEMOCRATS MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP IN MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, May 4.—The city election was unusually quiet, and a large vote was polled. Democrats make a clean sweep, electing their candidate for mayor, clerk and twelve aldermen. This is the first time the Democrats have carried the city since the reconstruction. There is great rejoicing. Cannons are firing, etc. The majority (semi-official) is four hundred and forty.

NEW YORK.

Progress of the Beecher-Tilton Trial.

New York, May 3.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour.

When the jury were called, Mrs. Tilton rose and said: "Judge Neilson, I have a communication which I would beg your honor to read aloud before the opening of the proceedings." The note was passed to Mr. Evarts, who handed it to the Judge, who, after reading it, said that this matter would be considered.

Albert Burghauff, Henry Otis Fox, Wm. Force, Lawrence S. Kane, T. H. Banks and James W. Stiwell were called as witnesses in rebuttal, who testified that they had seen the Rossell procession, but did not see Tilton in it.

A recess was then taken.

SPECULATION ON MRS. TILTON'S LETTER.

During recess, the question of the contents of Mrs. Tilton's note was eagerly discussed. Judge Neilson refused to intimate what the letter contained. It should not be made public in any event until to-morrow morning he said, and then only with the consent of counsel. It is understood that the letter refers to the subject of Mrs. Tilton's giving testimony, and quotes from a letter of Tilton to his wife, heretofore unpublished, and concludes with an expression of willingness to abide by any decision which the Court in its discretion may enter as to her becoming a witness. It is reported that besides asking to be put upon the witness stand, Mrs. Tilton strongly asserts her innocence and makes a warm protest against the injustice excluding her testimony.

FLORENCE TILTON, A PROBABLE WITNESS.

Tilton came into Court accompanied by Anna M. Middlebrook and her daughter. The latter was at first mistaken for Miss Florence Tilton. The latter was in court during the morning session, but remained only for a short time. It is now generally understood that she will be called as a witness in rebuttal, especially if Mrs. Tilton's request to the Chief Justice to appear as a witness should be acceded to. Henry A. Bowen, a nephew of Henry C. Bowen, was seated with the plaintiff's counsel.

Albert Martin was called and testified he saw Bessie Turner at Mrs. Ovington's last summer on the day when she went before the Church Committee; he called at the house at about half past two o'clock and was told that Bessie Turner was in the back parlor with General Tracy. The witness went up stairs and saw Mrs. Tilton; about half an hour later they came down and sat on the piazza remaining about two hours; General Tracy and Bessie Turner remained in the back parlor during this time; he heard them talking but did not understand what they said; General Tracy left about five o'clock.

Mr. Evarts asked what testimony this was intended to rebut and Mr. Morris said it was in rebuttal of both General Tracy and Bessie Turner.

Mr. Morris read from the latter's testimony to the effect that General Tracy called upon her only ten minutes before she went before the Committee.

Mr. Shearman said that this was another unfounded imputation upon Miss Turner and that the testimony related to another interview.

Mr. Beach denied this and Shearman asked him to look at the record. Mr. Beach said that he did not need to look at the record as he differed from the gentleman in having some memory and some intelligence. (Laughter.)

Both of the counsel then read from the record, each asserting that it supported his position.

Mr. Morris was allowed to proceed with the witness and the latter testified that he remained at tea at Mrs. Ovington's and took Bessie Turner around to Mr. Storrs in the evening in order that she might testify before the Committee. Her testimony before the Committee was the sole topic of conversation in Mr. Ovington's house that afternoon.

Franklin Woodruff was recalled: Prior to my interview with Tracy in Moulton's study I had two other interviews with Tracy, one alone and the other in Moulton's presence.

The witness was asked if on the interview in the fall of 1872, Tilton said to Tracy that his wife was not guilty of adultery with Beecher. This caused a third lengthy argument, Mr. Evarts contending that this had been gone over before. The witness finally said I do not recollect that this occurred; I never remember hearing Tilton saying that Beecher was an adulterer, nor Tracy asking "with your wife," nor Tilton replying "no; with another woman or with other women."

The Court here adjourned.

New York, May 5.—In the Brooklyn City Court this morning, after the examination of Stephen Andrews, Mrs. Martha Bradshaw and John Ward,

HENRY C. BOWEN

was called by Mr. Fullerton. He testified: I have lived in Brooklyn for thirty years and am publisher and proprietor of the Independent; I have been acquainted with Theodore Tilton about eighteen or twenty years, and have known Beecher twenty-eight or thirty years; I remember a note I took from Tilton to Beecher on Monday, December 26th, 1870; I delivered this note at the house of James Freeland.

Counsel called the witness' attention to Beecher's testimony. It was at Beecher's home the letter was delivered.

Witness continued: I met Mr. Beecher at Freeland's by appointment, and am positive I delivered the note there about four or five o'clock in the afternoon; I did not tell Mr. Beecher that I was ignorant of the contents of this note.

TILTON'S CONNECTION WITH THE INDEPENDENT.

The witness was asked if Beecher gave him any advice about the retention of Tilton on the Independent, which caused a long argument. The Judge ruled that the **witness might answer if Beecher gave him any advice.** The witness said Beecher did not say anything about discharging Tilton from the Independent; I do not remember that anything was said about his retention on the Brooklyn Union; nothing about his fitness as editor or contributor to either paper was said on that occasion.

The witness was asked if anything Beecher said to him had influenced him in removing Tilton from the Independent. This was objected to by Evarts and another argument ensued. The witness said: At Freeland's house that night I presented the letter to Beecher, who read it and put it in his pocket; I asked him what reply, if any, there was, and he said something like "The man is crazy;" he asked my feeling toward him and I said I was not unfriendly to him; I told him that I had cancelled the engagement with Tilton, and he said he called to tell me something about Tilton's family which he thought I ought to know; he asked me to call at his house the next day and see Mrs. Beecher; he said he had letters from Mrs. Tilton from Ohio which he desired me to see as they contained statements of a damaging character; I did know the contents of the note I delivered that night, but Beecher did not ask me if I did; I did not say to him I brought this letter from Tilton and did not know what was in it; he did not hand me the letter, nor did I read it; I stated to him that Tilton and I had some differences, and told him I had cancelled his appointment as editor of the Independent; I do not remember that he spoke of the charge of Bessie Turner against Tilton; I received a letter from Beecher early in January, 1871, and have it with me.

The witness here produced the letter and handed it to Mr. Fullerton. The draft of this letter was stated to be already in evidence. I remember

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

and the payment of the $7,000; There was no connection between these two matters; I was always willing to arbitrate with Tilton; I do not know Beecher had any connection with the arbitration; I drew the check on April 3d, 1872, and it was dated the following day; The arbitrators sat at Moulton's house; I was present the whole time; I do not recollect that anything was said about Beecher's affairs there; There were written submission of affairs between Tilton and me; I have got them with me now; They are signed by Mr. Tilton and me.

Mr. Fullerton obtained these documents and offered it in evidence. He read the paper agreeing to submit the matter to Freeland, Mr. Storrs and Mr. Claflin.

The witness continued: The award was made the same evening when I was present; these was nothing said about burning the papers between Beecher and Tilton; I drew the check that night and gave it to Tilton; I went away with Mr. Storrs that night; I do not recollect where the other arbitrators went; the tripartite agreement was executed in 1872; I was waited upon by Mr. Claflin with it who wished me to read it and sign it; I told him I could not and should not do it; he urged me to sign it and I still refused; he asked me if I made some alterations in it would I sign it; he left it and I made some changes in the agreement, and under the circumstances I signed the paper.

Mr. Bowen was asked what the conversation between Claflin and himself was on that occasion.

Mr. Evarts objected and an argument ensued which had not been closed when the Court adjourned.

THE RECENT FROSTS.

Omaha, May 3.—On account of the backwardness of the season, the late frosts have done but little damage. It is upon reliable authority that the wheat, oats and fruit prospect is the finest ever known in this vicinity. Orchard and forest tree planting has been very extensive. The heavy rain of last night has done immeasurable good. It is thought that the late frosts have destroyed the embryo grasshoppers.

Columbus, O., May 3.—As far as can be learned from conversations had with farmers living in this county, the freeze of last Saturday did comparatively little damage on high lands. Some fields were touched, but in sheltered places and in low lands no trouble is noticed. The wheat crop of this county will be much smaller than usual. The usual amount has been killed by the severe weather of the winter. Some of the finest land of the country sown wheat last fall is being plowed up. For this or some other reason flour has advanced considerably during the past few days.

KANSAS.

Topeka, May 3.—Reports from all parts state that crops of all kinds were never better. The frost of Saturday did no damage to where there is considerable hatching of young grasshoppers in some localities but cool rains are killing them about as fast as they appear. The acreage of wheat in the State is much larger than last year and more corn is being planted than last year. All things considered, the agricultural outlook in Kansas is more encouraging than it has been for the past three years.

Lawrence, May 3.—The frost on Saturday was severe and did some damage to early vegetables but none to wheat and oats. Fruit is just coming into bloom and was not sufficiently forward to be severely injured. Crops of all kind in this locality are looking well. The late cool damp weather has been favorable for fall wheat which is shooting out finely. Farmers are well up with their work and greater breadth than usual is under the plow.

MISSOURI.

St. Joseph, May 3.—Reports from counties in the northwest part of the State lead to the belief there will not be more than half a crop of wheat in the upland prairie. It was badly winter killed, while that on bottom lands was not near so badly injured. A much larger area of corn than ever before will be planted. Notwithstanding the severe freeze last Saturday night, fruit which had escaped up to that time, has not been materially injured.

Sedalia, May 3.—The prospects for good crops in this section this year are bad, on account of the backward spring and very cool weather. The frost on Saturday night injured all kinds of vegetables. Corn also is injured. Not much wheat was planted and what is planted is not far enough advanced to be hurt by frost. Fruit does not appear to be injured generally.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, May 3.—The snow on Saturday and the cold weather on Saturday night throughout the central and southern portions of the State did little or no damage to the crops. The ground is very dry generally and snow melted very rapidly. Rain is much needed.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, May 3.—We have made careful inquiry throughout the State regarding the effect of Saturday night's frost on the wheat. The general opinion is that it suffered no injury, having been fully protected by several inches of snow which fell during Saturday with few exceptions. Our reports indicate prospects of a much better crop of wheat than has generally been expected.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Democrats Sweep all the Towns Heard From.

Raleigh Carried by the Democrats the First Time Since the War.

Raleigh, N. C., May 3.—In the municipal election to-day, the Democrats carry eleven out of seventeen Aldermen and elected their candidate for Mayor. This is the first time since the war that the city has gone Democratic. The Democrats sweep Durham, Salisbury, Hillsborough, Charlotte, Henderson and Warrenton, which are all the towns heard from.

FOREIGN.

MORE DISSENSIONS IN SPAIN.

Another Attempt to Assassinate Prince Bismarck.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

FRANCE.

MORE WAR RUMORS.

London, May 5.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that uneasiness prevails in well informed circles in Paris. The most serious minds believe that danger is impending. Politicians from abroad as well as those claiming to be well-informed at home assert that peace or war depends on the approaching meeting of the Czar and German Emperor.

No one denies that a powerful party in Germany, comprising the entire military element feels that the late treaty was too lenient; that the indemnity paid has already returned to French coffers; that the possession of Belfort by France is dangerous to Germany; that France is reorganizing rapidly and will soon be able to furnish a formidable army for any alliance with other nations; that Germany is no richer than before the war; her finances and social organization cannot long support the expense of her present armaments and she cannot disarm in the face of France.

The military party in Germany are convinced that never was there a moment more propitious than the present to secure for their country a long era of prosperity, and peace or war ought to be promptly undertaken. It is necessary to

MARCH ON PARIS

and take up a position where a new peace can be signed which takes Belfort from France; limits her active army and exacts ten milliards in twenty years. Paris could be attacked if France refused to sign; all the powers have confined themselves to timid friendly representations with regard to Belgian notes, which only shows that to finish with France now is a duty to Germany and humanity. Europe will never be tranquil while the blunder of a treaty, which leaves France ready to revive and re-enter the struggle, is unrectified. What may be promptly executed at an insignificant sacrifice would, two years hence, cost

OCEANS OF BLOOD.

Russia must be convinced of this necessity.

The Times correspondent adds: It would be untrue to say that these arguments are accepted even in Germany, outside of a particular party. It would be equally untrue to say that these menaces are destined to be realized. The diplomatic world, even in Germany, declare she cannot fight against an enemy who declares for peace. Honest Germans scout the suppositions. The Emperor has scruples, but the party of immediate action urge it as a duty to sink all considerations in order

TO SAVE THE COUNTRY.

They insist that France be made to accept a reassuring treaty if she will not fight Germany, in order to have the right to reproach France, as a cause of uneasiness must solemnly disclaim the above theories.

The Times, in its editorial columns, scouts the apprehensions raised by the alarmists and the alarmed in Paris.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN PORT AU PRINCE.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 5, via Havana—A revolution broke out in Port au Prince on Sunday. General Brice was dragged from a church and shot. Forty foreigners have been killed. Among the victims is the servant of the British Consul General. Buildings were fired and every species of disorder prevailed. A state of siege has been proclaimed. A British gunboat is there and another will be sent to-morrow. Steamers were not permitted to enter the port and have landed their cargoes here.

AFFAIRS IN RIO JANEIRO.

Rio de Janeiro, May 5.—The Emperor opened the regular session of the Chambers in person. He said public order was completely restored. Negotiations with the Argentine Republic and Paraguay are continued. The good will and prudence of negotiations inspired confidence in speedily favorable results. He urged various electoral reforms. He believed the Pope, thoroughly appreciating the circumstances which compelled the government to adopt repressive measures in the diocese of Olinda and Para would do his utmost to restore harmony. If not, the Chambers must enact necessary laws. The revenue again showed the usual rate of progress. The ordinary expenses have not exceeded receipts, but loans for educational and other purposes called for the attention of the Chambers.

ENGLAND.

A REPORT UNFOUNDED.

London, May 5.—The Globe says there is reason to believe that the Daily News report of the intended resignation of the Earl of Pembroke is unfounded.

SESSION OF THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The Christian Convention met to-day in the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Moody, the American revivalist, was chosen Chairman. Canon Batersby, of the See of Carlisle, Canon Freemantle, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chalmondeley, Rev. Mr. Aiken and many hundreds of other delegates, representing the principal towns in the Kingdom were present. Rev. Mr. Kelman, of Edinburgh, in an address, stated that the results of the work of Moody and Sankey in that city were truly marvelous. Three thousand persons had been converted, and the number of drunkards and theatre goers who had been reclaimed is remarkable. The delegate from Rome gave an interesting account of the progress there. Addresses were also delivered by other delegates from the Continent.

SPAIN.

FRESH DISSENSIONS.

Bilbao, May 5.—Fresh risings of partizans of Gen. Cabrera against Don Carlos are reported in Valencia and Catalonia. It is stated that the Carlist Chief Polo has joined in them. An organized body of Cabrera's followers under command of Aguire is making progress in the neighborhood of Vera.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

London, May 6, 5:30 P. M.—A special from Berlin to the Times reports that a working engineer, residing in the suburbs of Berlin, has been arrested while prowling around the mansion of Prince Bismarck. A loaded pistol was found in his pocket. He is temporarily lodged in the lunatic asylum.

MRS. TILTON.

Text of her Letter to Judge Neilson—The Reply—Mrs. T. an Incompetent Witness.

New York, May 4.—The Brooklyn Eagle furnishes the following copy of Mrs. Tilton's letter:

Brooklyn, May 3, 1875.

Judge Neilson: I ask the privilege from you for a few words in my own behalf. I feel very deeply the injustice of my position in the law and before the Court now sitting, and while I have understood and expected from the beginning Mr. Evarts is the principal in this matter, yet since your last decision I have been so sensible of the power of my enemies that my soul cries out before you and the gentlemen of the jury that they beware how by a divided verdict they consign to my children a false and irrevocable stain upon their mother. For five years past I have been the victim of circumstances most cruel and unfortunate, struggling from time to time only for a place to live honorably and truthfully, released for some months from the will by whose power, unconsciously, I criminated myself again and again.

I declare solemnly before you, without fear of man and by faith in God, that I am innocent of the crimes charged against me. **I would like to tell my whole sad story truthfully; to acknowledge the frequent falsehoods coming from me by compulsion though at the same time unwilling to reveal the secret of my married life, which only the vital importance of my position makes necessary.**

I assume the entire responsibility of this request, unknown to friend or counsel of either side, and await your honorable decision. With great respect,

[Signed] Elizabeth R. Tilton.

The following is Judge Neilson's reply:

Chamber of the City Court of Brooklyn, N. Y., May 4. 1875.

Mrs. Tilton:

I am directed by Chief Justice Neilson to return your letter, as it cannot be read in Court, also to state that in civil cases counsel have the right to refrain from calling a particular witness, however, competent, and that neither the Court nor the client can interfere with the exercises of that right.

The Judge also instructs me to say that the question whether you could be a witness, stands on quite another ground from that considered when your husband was called and sworn. He was a competent witness to testify in his behalf against a third person, (defendant), and while the policy of the law was, to some extent, involved, there was no express statute in the way, but the statute of May 10th, 1867, expressly declares the wife to be incompetent as a witness for or against the husband. Yours respectfully,

[Signed] Geo. W. Knaebel,
Clerk City Court, &c.

RADICAL DOINGS IN THE SOUTH.

Montgomery, Ala., May 5.—J. S. Perrin, late Republican member of the Legislature from Wilcox county, testified as follows before the Committee now investigating the means by which Spencer secured his election to the United States Senate: Troops were retained in Alabama before the election on the requisition of myself and others, it having been understood that Spencer had arranged for troops to be put at the disposal of the revenue officers where intimidation was necessary. These troops, accompanied by United States Marshals, who had fictitious warrants with citizens' names prominently displayed, and shown to persons who would inform them, were paraded in various counties. I shot a hole in my hat and reported that I had been attacked by the Ku Klux, and I sent troops to arrest the mythical assailants. I kept troops as long as I could use them as a political machine. Our purpose was to secure the Legislature at all hazards and elect Spencer. A number of witnesses testify to the use of money to effect the same purposes.

WISCONSIN.

Prospects of the Grain and Fruit Crops Throughout the State.

Milwaukee, May 4.—The Sentinel to-morrow publishes reports of crop prospects from various parts of the State, of which the following is a summary by counties.

Outagamie—Ten per cent. more wheat sown than last year; winter wheat looks well; fruit prospects fair.

Jefferson—Average wheat, barley and corn about the same as last year; crops promise well.

Dodge—Acreage of wheat below the average; fruit prospects poor.

Dane—More oats and corn and less wheat; a large yield of winter wheat promised.

Marathon—Same as Dane; fruit promises well.

Jackson—Two-thirds usual wheat average; winter wheat damaged; fruits poor

Sheboygan—Less wheat and more barley and peas than last year; winter wheat a failure.

Marquette—Average acreage of fruit injured.

Monroe—Less than the average acreage of wheat but the usual amount of winter wheat.

Waukesha—Less fruit and more corn and oats; fruit ruined.

Manitowach—More wheat sown than ever before; fruit not seriously injured; a large amount of peasplanted.

Calumet—Less wheat and more barley, rye and corn.

Waushara—Less wheat and more corn, but wheat and rye. Winter wheat promising.

Adams—The same average as last year; fruit injured.

Racine—Less wheat than last year; fruit is but little injured; flax crop heavy.

Walworth—Less wheat; the snow of Saturday did not hurt the crops.

Pepin—A larger acreage than usual was sown.

Rock—Less wheat and more corn, barley and oats; winter wheat looks well; fruits badly injured; raspberries killed; the low prices of wheat the past year and the high price of feed has induced farmers to cut down the acreage of wheat and increase the acreage of corn and oats.

MARINE NEWS.

NO TIDINGS YET RECEIVED FROM THE OVERDUE STEAMERS.

Quebec, May 5.—There is no news as yet of the steamship Polynesian and other missing steamers. It is stated that the Polynesian has at all times provisions enough on board to last at least two months, and no doubt the other steamers are equally well provisioned. The Polynesian is stated to have thirteen hundred persons on board.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

LIVELY MEETING OF THE COUNTY DIRECTORS—CONFUSION AND WRANGLING—PROF. J. DICKSON, OF SEWICKLEY, ELECTED—THE SALARY FIXED AT $2,000 PER YEAR, ETC.

Pursuant to announcement the Directors of the Public Schools of the county, excepting those of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, met at the Grant street school house Tuesday morning to elect a county Superintendent for the ensuing three years. There was a full attendance of directors, and a number of candidates for political offices were present, getting in their work.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The Convention was called to order by Superintendent Douthett, who read the call for the meeting as provided for by law. As soon as the reading was concluded a motion was made for the appointment of a committee of five to nominate officers. A lively discussion was had on the motion and a great deal of wrangling and jangling ensued showing the variety of interests in the assemblage. Finally, temporary officers were chosen, when more confusion was had. This was finally abated and the following nominations for chairman were made: Dr. W. F. Knox, McKeesport; Geo. M. Bowman, North Versailles township; A. G. Negley, Mansfield.

THE VOTE FOR CHAIRMAN.

The Convention then proceeded to vote viva voce with the following result:

Knox	145
Negley	53
Bowman	62

The chair announced that Dr. Knox, having received a majority of all the votes, was duly elected, and it was received with applause.

The temporary secretaries, Mr. Galbrath, of Mansfield; Rev. A. W. Ewing, of Mansfield; Mr. John Irwin, of Sewickley, and Rev. Joseph Timmon, of Tarentum, were then on motion continued in the permanent organization.

FIXING THE SALARY.

Mr. Negley then moved that the meeting proceed to fix the Superintendent's salary. The motion was followed by amendments that the salary be fixed at $2,000 per year and at $2,500 per year.

Messrs. McCall and Negley then got into a wrangle as to who had made the first motion, and the utmost confusion prevailed. The chairman finally decided that Mr. McCall had first made the motion that the salary be fixed at $2,000.

Mr. Negley appealed from the decision of the chair, and a vote was taken on the appeal, the vote being about equally divided. Further wrangling ensued when the Rev. Mr. Kennedy suggested that the easiest and best way would be to call the roll and allow each member to name the sum he desired to pay the Superintendent.

GETTING DOWN TO A VOTE.

After fully twenty minutes had been consumed in vain repititions and wranglings, the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Kennedy was adopted, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, each member in answering to his name stating the sum he voted for. The following sums were voted on: $3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,700 and $1,500.

VOTE ON THE SALARY.

The result was announced as follows:

$3,000	10
2,500	42
2,000	195
1,700	15
1,500	12

The Chair announced that the salary for the ensuing term would be $2,000 per year.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for Superintendent were in order and the following were made: Profs. A. T. Douthett, John J. Snodgrass, Jas. Andrews and J. Dickson.

Mr. R. S. P. McCall said, that before proceeding to a ballot, he desired to offer the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, that the County Superintendent should devote his whole time to the discharge of his official duties, and that he should have no connection with normal or other schools, with a view to his personal or pecuniary interest. The resolution was tabled.

All persons except the directors, candidates and reporters were then invited to leave the room.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Superintendent with the following result:

Dickson	131
Douthett	53
Andrews	32
Snodgrass	59

The Chair announced that no choice had been made, 138 votes being necessary, and another ballot was ordered.

Rev. Mr. Ormond said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Andrews, and on behalf of that gentleman returned thanks to those who had given him their support. His friends were at liberty to vote for whom they pleased.

SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was then taken with the following result:

Dickson	188
Douthett	38
Snodgrass	42

After the result was announced Mr. A. G. Negley moved that the election be made unanimous. The motion was put and carried without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Dickson appeared in response to repeated calls, and said he could do nothing more than return his thanks for the honor conferred. He extended a cordial invitation to all the members of the Conventisn to take dinner with him at Reineman's

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE CITY SUPERINTENDENCY.

MEETING OF THE PITTSBURGH DIRECTORS—PROF. GEORGE J. LUCKEY UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED—HIS SALARY REMAINS AT $3,000.

The Directors of the Pittsburgh Schools met at the Fourth ward School House on Penn avenue Tuesday morning, for the purpose of electing a City Superintendent. The meeting was called to order by Superintendent Luckey. Mr. John Adams of the Twenty-eighth ward was elected Chairman, and Messrs. A. Graham and Charles Kehew were chosen Secretaries.

PROF. LUCKEY RE-ELECTED.

After the call of the roll, the Chairman announced the object of the meeting.

Prof. George J. Luckey was then nominated for City Superintendent, and the nominations were closed.

The Secretaries then called the roll and Prof. Luckey was elected without a dissenting vote.

THE SALARY REMAINS AT $3,000

A motion was made that the salary remain the same as it was last term, $3,000 per year, and the yeas and nays were called. resulting ayes 63, nays 8.

The rules for the government of the Superintendent adopted at the last election, were then read and adopted for the ensuing term.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Mr. McEwen of the Eleventh ward offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of Geo. J. Luckey, in the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city of Pittsburgh, has been distinguished for its remarkable success, and meets our hearty approval. During his term of office, the territory over which he has had charge has largely expanded and the schools have increased to a remarkable extent, involving an amount of labor and degree of skill for their successful management to which but comparatively few men would be equal. We therefore embrace the opportunity afforded us to-day, at the close of the seventh year of his administration, to commend him for the intelligent, conscientious and efficient discharge of the duties of his responsible position.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Prof. Luckey was called upon for an address, and in response returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him and made the following practical suggestions concerning the management of the schools:

First in importance—Is to make provision for the proper education of our teachers, to train them especially for their work. Let us abandon the idea at once, that a knowledge of the subjects to be taught is a sufficient qualification for the teacher, and let us establish and encourage schools where the laws for the development of mind are carefully considered and thoughtfully presented.

MASTER MINDS WANTED.

Second—A custom has grown up in our midst of placing the most inexperienced teacher in charge of the youngest pupils in our schools. To me this is self evidently wrong, and I respectfully request your thoughtful consideration to a change of this almost universal custom in our city. It should be a master mind that makes the first impressions upon the young student, as much of his future usefulness depends upon the habits and methods of thought and study formed in early childhood.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Third—Our school system should, year by year, grow more practical in its operations, and it should be our aim to establish and maintain a class of industrial schools, which will foster and develop the leading industries of our people.

Mr. Aughinbaugh moved that the Central Board be urged to take steps for establishing an industrial school, but the meeting adjourned without action, while the question was being discussed. After adjournment also an informal discussion was had on the subject.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

DIRECTORS' CONVENTION—SUPERINTENDENT DAVIS RE-ELECTED—REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL—THE COLORED FOLKS OFFER TO RECOGNIZE AND ASSOCIATE WITH THE PALE FACES—PROPOSITION TO REDUCE TEACHERS' SALARIES DEFEATED, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The Allegheny City School Directors met Tuesday evening in Common Council chamber, to elect a Superintendent of Schools and fix his salary.

Rev. King called the convention to order, after which Judge Park was elected chairman and Mr. Benney and Professor Eaton Secretaries.

Alderman D. L. Smith moved that the convention proceed to the election of a Superintendent of Common Schools, for the city, to serve three years.

Mr. Golden offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the election of a City Superintendent be indefinitely postponed, and the office abolished.

The gentleman submitted the following communication:

Harrisburg, May 3, 1875.

The department have all along held that the law does not compel the school boards of cities or boroughs to continue the office of Superintendent of Schools beyond the present term. In case it is dispensed with, the schools affected at once return to the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent.

Respectfully,
J. P. Wickersham,
Superintendent Common Schools.

Several members objected to the substitute, urging that its object would be to continue the present incumbent in office.

Mr. Smith said if the Board failed to elect a Superintendent, the State Superintendent could appoint one.

Mr. King said the present incumbent was elected a year ago last August to serve until the present date. If the Convention now elected a Superintendent, it will be for the term of three years. If it fail to elect, the office will be vacant.

The ayes and nays being ordered on the substitute, a call of the roll resulted—ayes, 26; nays, 31. So the substitute was lost.

Mr. Arrott—Mr. President, I move we fix the salary of the office of Superintendent.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Smith moved that it be fixed at $2,000 per annum. Carried.

Mr. Smith now renewed his motion to go into an election for City Superintendent. Carried.

The following nomination were made: John Davis, J. M. Conroy, D. H. A. McLean, Peter Hayden, T. J. Duncan.

The balloting was then proceeded with:

FIRST BALLOT.

Davis	36	Hayden	2
Conroy	19	Duncan	2
McLean	0		

Prof. Davis having received a majority of the Convention was declared elected. The election was made unanimous.

THE CONTROLLERS MEET.

Upon the adjournment of the Directors' Convention the Board of Control came to order and transacted business as follows:

The election of Misses Bella Glenn and Zilla Bunn as teachers in the primary departments of the First and Fourth wards, was reported and confirmed

NO REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Dr. Riggs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented the report of the committee. It is recommended that the salaries of principals be reduced 12½ per cent.; teachers who receive $500 per year, 10 per cent.; and those who receive $400 and $450 per year, 5 per cent.; and that music teachers be paid $1,000 per annum.

A motion to postpone action on the report for one month, was lost.

The Chair said the question would be on the first resolution—i. e., the reduction of the salaries of principals 12½ per cent.

There was a lengthy discussion of the resolution, Messrs. Riggs and one or two others favoring its passage, and Messrs. Golden, Smith, Walton and others, opposing it.

The call of the roll by the Secretary resulted—yeas, 21; nays, 37. So the resolution was not agreed to.

The remainder of the report in regard to teachers' salaries was indefinitely postponed, and a resolution that the salaries of teachers be not changed was adopted.

Mr. Hay offered a resolution that music teachers in the schools be dispensed with.

This brought Mr. Slack to his feet, who made a vigorous speech against the resolution.

The resolution was lost.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF NUMBER OF PRINCIPALS.

The following resolution, embraced in the report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, was read by the Chair:

Resolved, That in the wards having a building or buildings with less than six teachers in each (with the exception of the colored school on Webster avenue) Principals be dispensed with, and the separate buildings be placed under the supervision of the teachers receiving the salary of Assistant Principals, and required to perform the duties of grammar teachers.

Laid over for one month.

The committee recommended the passage of a resolution making it the duty of the Secretary of the Board to present a full and correct statement of the average attendance per month for three months preceding the election of any teacher by the Board, in the wards asking the election of said teacher. Also the number of teachers employed, with the average number of pupils taught, and the average number required to be taught per teacher, and the number of pupils, if any, in excess in the ward. Adopted.

"BARKIS IS WILLIN'."

Judge Park read the following memorial from fifty-three colored citizens of Allegheny:

To the Board of Controllers:

Whereas, The amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and also the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania, know none of its citizens by color, previous condition or nationality, and all are citizens of this Commonwealth, without any distinction; we, the colored citizens of Allegheny, do most respectfully pray your honorable Board to allow all colored children of proper age to be admitted to the public school in the ward in which they or their parents may reside.

Referred to the Committee on Colored Schools.

After the transaction of some other business, of minor importance, the Board adjourned.

THE PAN HANDLE RAILROAD.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—TEN MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF INCOME BONDS ISSUED UNDER PROTEST.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad was held at Steubenville, Ohio, on Tuesday noon. Mr. David McGowan was elected Chairman, Mr. W. H. Barnes, Secretary of the Company, acting as Secretary of the meeting.

The Secretary stated that the action taken at the annual meeting ordering the issue of income bonds was illegal, as thirty days' notice was required, whereas but ten had been given. This meeting had consequently been called to correct the irregularity.

Mr. Thomas D. Messler then offered a resolution to the effect that the company issue $10,000,000 income bonds, secured by mortgage and due in fifty years from April 1st, 1875, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., to be paid out of the net earnings of the company, with which to redeem the $5,000,000 second mortgage bonds with accrued interest, and relieve other liabilities of the company.

Mr. Samuel McClelland of Philadelphia desired to know the reason for the issue of the $5,000,000 second mortgage bonds issued some time since, when Mr. Messler stated that they had been issued to pay the P. C. & St. L R. R., and were not connected with the C. C. & I. C. road.

Mr. McClelland said but four or five years ago they had a reserve fund of $2,100,000; three or four years ago they had been called on for $3,000,000 preferred stock, and now they were asked for $10,000,000.

Mr. Messler said these $2,100,000 bonds were still on hand, and could only be used as a sinking fund for a special purpose. Mr. Messler further stated in answer to an inquiry made by Mr. McClelland that a large part of the money had been expended on double track, enlargement of Cork Run tunnel, and losses in operating leased lines.

After further discussion Mr. James read the following protest against the issue of the bonds, which was entered on the minutes of the meeting:

"We, the subscribers and stockholders in the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, do hereby solemnly protest against the issue of income bonds proposed to be issued, believing such action would be of doubtful legality and prejudicial to our interests as stockholders in said company, and we further advise the officers of the P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co., that we will hold them responsible for the consequences growing out of such act. We respectfully request that this shall be entered on the proceedings of the meeting held this day, May the fourth, 1875."

The protest is signed by nine stockholders. A similar protest was presented by three other stockholders.

A vote was then taken on the resolution which was adopted by the following votes:

Issuing bonds, yes	135,604 shares
Issuing bonds, no	8,017 shares
Majority in favor	127,587 shares

Mr. Messler offered a resolution authorizing the Directors to take the necessary steps toward carrying into effect the resolutions adopted, and to cancel the $5,000,000 mortgage bonds, which was carried by the same majority as the first resolutions.

Mr. James then offered a resolution, which was discussed at some length, and for which the following was substituted and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Company be requested to notify the Committte of the stockholders of this Company appointed———, to examine into the affairs of the Company, and to report to the stockholders, and that if any members of the Committee be disqualified by death or otherwise to act the remainder be instructed to fill their places, and report at the next annual meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

AN OLD LADY FOUND DEAD ON BECK'S RUN.

(From The Daily Post of Monday)

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Bridget Keough, who was found dead on Beck's run, Lower St. Clair township, about a mil and a half or two miles from Brownstown. It seems Mrs. Keough, her husband and a son were in the city on Saturday, and in the evening she and the son started for their home in Baldwin township while under the influence of liquor. They took the street car to Brownstown, from which place they started across the country. They were separated, the son making his way home. The old lady, however, was not so forunate, and upon her friends instituting search for her, found her as stated above. The jury returned a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure. The deceased was fifty four years of age and leaves a husband and seven children.

THE DEATH OF AMMONN.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—THE VERDICT.

The jury empannelled by Coroner McCallin Tuesday morning, concluded the inquest on the death of Martin Ammonn, who died from injuries received at Sorg's saloon on the South Side. Dr. James Kerr, the first witness gave a minute discription of Ammonn's injuries and stated that his death resulted from these injuries. Jacob Sorg, the proprietor of the saloon, his wife and thirteen additional witnesses were examined. A great lot of testimony was taken; which corresponded with the account already given in these columns of the shooting, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries inflicted by Chas. Hoffman and George Zell on the evening of April 24th. Hoffman is at present confined in jail, but Zell is still at large.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD!

The Messrs. Hazzard & Son, of Monongahela City are distributing a large amount of good reading in selling the cheap edition of the British Classics. Each book is complete, well printed, good paper, sent post paid to any reader of The Post at the following prices: The British Classics: Shakespeare, 60 cents; Byron, 50 cents; Scott, 26 cents; Goldsmith, 50 cents; Burns, 25 cents; Milton, 25 cents; Arabian Nights, 25 cents; Cowper, 25 cents; Wordsworth, 25 cents; Moore, 25 cents. The cheapest books ever published. Each book contains the entire poems of the author named illustrated by engravings, an index, notes, and portrait. Inclose the price in a letter to Hazzard & Son, Booksellers and Publishers, M[illegible]y, Pa.

AN EYE REMOVED.

Yesterday morning Mr. Thos. Jameson, of Petrolia, Butler county, Pa., accompanied by his physician, Dr. J. W. James, of Brady's Bend, who assisted, had a diseased and painful eye extirpated by Dr. Sadler, at No. 256 Penn avenue. The eye had been diseased two years, and was perfectly blind. He took ether, the administration of which, together with the operation, occupied fifteen minutes. He is feeling comfortable.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Kate Clinton plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor without license.

Henry Wilson plead nolo contendere to charges of larceny and entering a building with intent to commit a felony.

Patrick Moran was acquitted of charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Julia McCauley plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor without license.

Robert Finton plead nolo contendere to charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Hugh Martin plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor without license.

Frank A. Metz plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

David Bennet was acquited of a charge of larceny.

Peter Keitz plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of seventy-five dollars and costs.

P. H. Minogue is on trial charged with setting on fire his store in the Twenty-first ward, and on which he held an insurance premium in the Germinia Insurance Company for $3,500.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and and Collier.

Harry and Ida Wallis, minor children of Watson H. Wallis, by their guardian, Peter Dressler and Augusta Wallis vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; an action to recover damages for the killing of Watson H. Wallis at the East Liberty stock yards, on the 20th of November, 1872. On trial.

Jennie M. Dale vs. George P. Dale; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of the Mechanic's Savings Bank vs. Joseph W. Long, Alex. Tindle, N. J. Bigley and John G. McConnell, assignees in bankruptcy of James Blackmore. the jury found for plaintiff for $36,650 83.

The jury were out in the case of Pierce Sinnott vs. John Mullon.

James Wilson vs. John Irwin and John Speer. Verdict for defendants.

Frank Kunkle vs. Jacob Jackwith. Verdict for plaintiff for $274.

The case of Wm. Hodgson and James Mort vs. Miller, Nichol & Co, James Lynn, R. W. Cowan and John Verner, owners of the steamboat "Panther," is on trial.

Michael Moyer vs. Henry Gray. Action to recover on a contract. On trial.

District Court—Judge McCandless.

John G. Eppler, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition of assignee filed and order made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of all liens and incumbrances except the lien of dower.

Jacob Glosser, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made for the sale of certain accounts and claims mentioned in schedule.

Orth & Layburn, bankrupts, Washington county. Petition of assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens was presented and referred to Register Knox.

W. H. Porter, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of book accounts, &c., confirmed, subject to exceptions.

A. E. Anderson, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition of Cross & McOmber for the payment of their claim referred to Register Shaffer.

John Horn, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Report of Register on petition of Adam Reineman for the payment of a certain mortgage, was presented and order made in relation thereto.

Graff, Bennett & Co., and other creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against Alex. Moore, H. Richard Davis, Isaac N De Haven, Geo W. Galbraith and Michael Kreps, partners as Moore, Davis, De Haven & Co., of Allegheny City. The usual order was made returnable on the 6th prox.

Albert F. Heald, Titusville, and Chas. Brye, of West Middlesex, Mercer county, each filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and both were referred to Register Rodgers, of Franklin.

John Connolly, et al., vs. steamboat Sam Clark; suit for wages amounting to $140. Claim satified and proceedings dismissed.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The arson case of P. H. Minogue lasted the whole day. The jury went out at the adjournment of Courts.

Surety and desertion cases will be disposed of to-day.

Common Pleas No 1—Judge Stowe.

Wallis et al. vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad. Judgment of nonsuit entered. A motion was made to take off the nonsuit.

Mathias Bollingsbury was discharged from custody under the insolvent laws.

In the case of John Updegraff vs. Jno. Creighton, an action for goods sold, judgment of non suit was entered.

In the case of Wm. Megahan vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company garnishee of Patrick Keating, the jury found for plaintiff for $471 20.

The jury found for plaintiff for $282 20, in the case of Thomas Mehan vs. E. M. Johnston; an action for damages an alleged breach of contract, the jury found for plaintiff for $124 80.

Lena Jacobs and Magdaline Gerst filed petitions for the benefit of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Wm. Hodgson and James Mort vs. owners of tug Panther; verdict for plaintiffs for $66 39.

Michael Moyer vs. Henry Gray; verdict for plaintiff for $75

In the case of Derr vs. Gullick, Van Kleek & Co., plaintiff took a nonsuit.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Barry, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and an order made for the sale of certain real estate.

John Horn, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Petition presented and order made allowing Adam Reineman to issue sci. fa. for the collection of his mortgage.

Joseph M. Carson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh Return day of restraining order extended to the 10 prox

John Heath vs Carrier & Baum, Pittsburgh. On petition of John Wilson, rule granted to show cause why the adjudication should not be stricken off and petition dismissed.

Citizen's Oil Refining Company, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Resolution of composition ordered to be received and previous proceedings confirmed absolutely.

National Iron Company, Danville, bankrupt. Petition of A. H. Dill, assignee, presented and a rule granted on creditors and others interested to show cause why the assignee should not compound certain claims against Geo. W. Cleveling in the United States Circuit Court, returnable 25th prox

Collins Bros, bankrupts, Titusville. Argument on amended specifications of objections to bankrupts' discharge, and further argument suspended until the report of the Register upon the examination of the bankrupts.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

In addition to the disposition of the usual surety and desertion cases in this Court, the following sentences were pronounced:

Robert Finton, for larceny, was sentenced one year to the Work House.

James Henderson and James Hendricks each got eighteen months to the same institution for larceny.

Wm. H. Cook, charged by Barney Sullivan with felonious assault and battery, got five years to the Penitentiary.

Jno. Rhoads, for fornication and bastardy, received the usual sentence.

J. J. Hays and Wm. Miller, for assault and battery on Richard Huntley, were fined each $25 and costs.

Jno. Beans, for larceny, was sentenced six months to the Work House.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of P. H. Minogue, charged with arson.

Common Pleas No. 1 Judges Stowe and Collier.

Gertrude Wiseman vs. Philip Wiseman. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

Margaret Lang filed a petition for the benefit of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings.

Susannah Affalter filed a petition to be declared a feme sole trader.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Campbell & Aiken to M. D. Peebles et al., the bond of assignees and securities were presented and approved.

Commonwealth ex rel. Margaret Jones vs. Joseph W. Jones, James Fitzsimmons was appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report the same to Court.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of A. D. Gerwig to Geo. F. Hetzel, George R. Mackley and Jno. D. Ramaley were appointed appraisers.

In the divorce case of Edna A. Somerville vs. James C. Somerville, a subpœna was awarded.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Lorez Ebert vs. Mary Ebert.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Wm. C. Bracey et al. vs. Thomas P. Hershberger. Defendant moves for a new trial and files reasons.

J. F. Stockdale vs. Jake Hill. Motion and reasons filed by defendant for a new trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Cambria county. Petition for final discharge presented and the usual order made.

S. Frankenstein, bankrupt, Clarion county. Assignee filed return of sale of property in St. Petersburgh. Ordered to be laid over ten days for exceptions.

Wm. Carmichael, Mercer county. Assignee's reports of sale of real estate and personal property were confirmed absolutely.

M. Watchtel, Venango county. Assignee's return of real sale of real estate confirmed.

W. S. Caldwell of Allegheny county, bankrupt. On petition of Enterprise Savings Bank, of Allegheny, rule granted on assignee to show cause why he should not make sale of the assets of the estate, and apply the proceeds to the claim of the petitioner, returnable May 14th.

R. A. Snow, Warren county, bankrupt, and Nicholas Preuss, of Erie county, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rogers.

U. S. vs. distillery, &c., of Wm. Britton Fayette county; an affidavit filed. The trial of the case was continued.

THE WORK HOUSE FIRE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—NAMES OF THE PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED—WHY THE INDEPENDENCE ENGINE WOULDN'T WORK—LOSS, INSURANCE, ETC.

There is not much new to be told about the destructive fire at the Work House. The origin of the flames still remains a mystery. Fire Marshal Livingston yesterday made an investigation to learn the cause but he has arrived at no conclusion perfectly satisfactory to his own mind. He is convinced, however, from the location of the place where the blaze was first discovered it was impossible for any of the prisoners to fire it. His theory is that a large spark from the oak wood which is chiefly used in the furnace, flew from the top of the huge chimney in the yard and alighted on the roof, where some slate shingle had been broken off or come loose, causing it to set fire to inflammable material under. This, he says, is the opinion also of Mr. George Albree, of the Board of Directors, who is thoroughly familiar with the building, and who can imagine no other way of its catching.

THE INDEPENDENCE ENGINE.

The Duquesne Engine Company of this city returned from the grounds yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. The Superintendent and other officials were loud in their praise of the firemen from both cities and earnest in their thanks for the efficient aid they rendered. An investigation was made into the cause of the Independence engine of this city being unfit for duty, and a lot of sticks and chips were found under the valves in the pumping apparatus. The dirt was sucked in from the fire plug when the engine was last on duty, and no examination of this part of the machine had been made since. Had she been called into service in the city the force with which the water runs from the fire plugs would have excluded the chips, but it was necessary for her to suck the water from a reservoir in this case and the dirt prevented her from doing that. The engine is considered one of the best, and the engineer, Robert Low, one of the most efficient in the department. Assistant Engineer Hamill yesterday reported Mr. Low to the Commission, and it is probable that orders will be issued requiring every engineer to examine his engine after being in service.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS.

At the roll call yesterday morning, it was found that fourteen prisoners had escaped, most of them having long terms to serve. Their names are as follows: John Goggins, Peter McGlone, Arnold Miller, Andrew McDonnell, Walter Scott, John Stegley, George O'Neill, David Goggins, George McCarty, John McBratney, Robert Wells, Richard Dale, Thomas O'Brien, James Jackson. A reward of twenty five dollars has been offered for the capture of each of the above. At the time of writing none of them had been captured, and it is more than probable that most of them will not be secured.

Great crowds of visitors flocked to Claremont yesterday with a desire to see the ruins. Many of them were also anxious to see the prisoners to whom they were related, but admission to the institution was refused in most cases. The inmates were put to work in the morning as usual and a number of new recruits was received yesterday and accommodations provided for them as though nothing had happened.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The loss is not yet known. The architects of the building, Messrs. Barr & Moser, together with the Fire Marshal made a careful survey of the ruins and they place it at about $75,000. The insurance on the burned portion will not much exceed $18,000 and as stated yesterday is all in local companies. The whole insurance was $65,000, the amount being divided equally among thirteen companies. The following are the companies which are liable for the $18,000: Western, Boatman's, Citizens', Monongahela, German, Allegheny, Artisans, Birmingham, Ben. Franklin, National.

THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP.

CLARK WINS.

Friday morning the verdict in the "Bond of Friendship" case of Clark vs. Frew et al. was opened in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, and found to be for the plaintiff. Mr. Clark, whose reputation, to some extent, hung upon the finding of the jury, was in Court, and evidently felt greatly relieved. He, however, received the congratulations of his friends with composure. It appears that from the first a majority of the jury were in favor of the verdict rendered, and the doubts of the balance gave way after a six-hour's conference.

A motion for a new trial, it is said, will be made, when the proceedings of the Lower Court will be reviewed by the Supreme Court. It is not thought, however, the decision will be reversed.

MAY JURORS.

URORS DRAWN TO SERVE IN THE U. S. CIRCUIT AND COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT.

The following gentlemen have been selected as jurors in the courts designated:

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

May 10—John W. Guernsey, Tioga county; Dr. A. Humphrey, Tioga county; Samuel L. Hughes, Washington county; Samuel Patterson, Allegheny county; J. P. McKinley, Mercer county; John Hall, Butler county; Robert Sloss, Mercer county; Jos. S. Mags, Washington county, John Crow, Allegheny county; S. J. Carothers, Washington county; Col. J. Armstrong, Westmoreland county; James F. McClure, Allegheny county, Dr. J. W. Hancher, Washington county; Standish Montgomery, Allegheny county; Samuel Mitchell, Beaver county; Geo. Vallentine Washington county; Hon. L. P. Stalford, Bradford county; Col. George Ware, Allegheny county; Robert McClure, Washington county; L. L. Mirror, Greene county; Andrew Fee, Bradford county; Ross Sweeney, Washington county; Hon. Geo. Hoskinson, Greene county; James Speer, Washington county; Robert Ewing, Beaver county; James Brittain, Beaver county; John L. Mitchell, Venango county; James McCarrell, Allegheny county; Col. Amos Gould, Erie county; Joseph Robinson, Erie county; John Mechling, Armstrong county; Rev. D. L. Dempsey, Beaver county; C. B. Gould, Cameron county; Lucius Rodgers, McKean county; M. G. Gracelon, Warren county; W. W. Coolbaugh, Luzerne county; Samuel Warden, Westmoreland county; R. F. McIlwaine, Beaver county; W. P. Humes, Westmoreland county; J. S. Leet, Blair county; E. C. Leighty, Westmoreland county; Harry Eaton, Allegheny county; David M. Aiken, Allegheny county; Josiah McFerron, Mercer county; John Rathmill, Fayette county; John Hargnet, Westmoreland county; John Mackin, Allegheny county; J. M. Adams, Clearfield county; C. E. Arnsthal, Allegheny county; J. Montooth, Allegheny county; J. Kelley, Potter county; John Herron, Allegheny county; Thompson McCrea, Indiana county; Thomas Collins, Allegheny county; Major S. S. Barr, Blair county; T. B. Elder, Indiana county; W. A. Bradley, Montour county; E. G. Hoffman, Montour county.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Monday, May 10—John Hughes, tinner; Patrick Kerr, laborer; Robert Plenden, moulder; John W. Miller, carpenter; Jonathan Long, farmer; Daniel Shaughnessy, saloon keeper; Clifton W. Wharton, iron merchant; Joseph Miller, merchant; Frank O'Neil, catcher; George B. Phelps, sadler; J. K. Brown, confectioner; Wm Smith, miner; J. H. Bell, farmer; Daniel Daub, grocer; James Grubbs, farmer; Gustavus Lebeshull, shoemaker; John Risber, superintendent; C. C. Collins, farmer; Robert Catherwood, farmer; John Engling, storekeeper; Daniel Egan, boiler; John Morrison, tailor; Geo. Knox, (colored), watchman; Samuel Cooley, Sr., farmer; Wm. Foley, clerk; John Leigler, gent; John Dunn, blacksmith; C. G. McMillan, pipe dealer; Wm. McGee, farmer; Andrew Brice, carpenter; Peter Ward, superintendent; John Walters, farmer; Patrick McCabe, coal miner; Wm. T. Farley, clerk; George Sheffer, tobacconist; William H. Reel, manufacturer; Benjamin Kennedy, plasterer; Daniel Donohue, rope merchant; L. C. Greaves, carpenter; John Workman, carriage maker; Samuel McCune, painter; Richard Davis, carriage maker; Daniel Donner, saloon keeper; J. Murphy, merchant; William J. Flynn, painter; Henry Hardy, blacksmith; Henry Linderman, ship carpenter; William Glassbrener, saloon keeper; John Mitchell, —, (Kilbuck township); John McDonald, farmer; Wm. Ingle, tailor; Jno. Boyle, machinist; John Gunkle, assessor; Henry V. Thompson, farmer; Andrew G. Williams, professor; Nathan Galliger, merchant; Henry Richard, stove dealer; Henry White, bricklayer.

THE HANNASTOWN CENTENNIAL.

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING THE HANNASTOWN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A meeting was held Friday morning in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, by the local committee having in charge the centennial celebration of the Hannastown Declaration of Independence of May the 16th. H. C. Marchand, Esq., occupied the chair, and Frank Cowan, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The following officers for the celebration were elected:

President—Hon. James Veech, of Pittsburgh.

Vice Presidents—(Two from each of the sixteen counties comprised within the limits of Westmoreland county, as originally formed in 1773 and enlarged in 1785 by addition of purchase):

Allegheny County—Hon. Moses Hampton, Hon. Thos. J. Bingham.

Armstrong—Alex. Reynolds, Esq., H. N. Lee, Esq.

Beaver—Col. M. S. Quay, Benjamin Rush Braford, Esq.

Butler—Hon. Jacob Zeigler, Hon. J. M. Thompson.

Clarion—Hon. Wm. L. Corbett, Hon. James Campbell.

Crawford—Hon. Walter A. Lowrie, Hon. S. Newton Pettis.

Erie—Hon. W. A. Galbraith, Hon. Geo. Cutler.

Fayette—Hon. E. A. Wilson, Hon. Daniel Kaine.

Greene—Hon. A. Purman, Hon. T. J. Pauley.

Indiana—Judge Sutton, Major S. S. Jamison.

Lawrence—Hon. L. L. McGuffin, Hon. Saml. McKinley.

Mercer—Hon. Wm. White, Hon. John A. Spearman.

Venango—Hon. John Trunkey, Col. Chas. Taylor.

Warren—Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, Hon. —— Struthers.

Washington—Hon. George H. Miller, Hon. W.S. Moore.

Westmoreland—F. J. Cope, Esq., Gen. C. P. Markle.

Hon. Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, was elected Chief Marshal for the occasion, with fifteen assistant Marshals, to be selected from the counties comprised in the old Westmoreland county.

It was decided that the programme for the day be as follows:

That there be a mass Convention at the Court House, in Greensburg, on Saturday May 15th, 1875.

That the officials and people of the several counties orginally comprised within the county of Westmoreland be invited to be present; also, all others in the State and country interested in commemorating the events of the Revolution.

That the military organizations of South-western Pennsylvania be invited to be present.

That the programme of the day be a parade in the streets of Greensburg in the forenoon; a national salute fired at twelve o'clock meridian; and the organization effected at one o'clock in the afternoon in the Court House.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

TWO GIRLS THE CENTRE OF FLAMES.

Two daughters of Capt. James Gray, who resides near Wall's station on the Pennsylvania Central road, were seriously burned on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Gray were in the city at the time. The gardner had built a fire in the garden for burning brush, when one of the daughters, aged about ten years, went too near the fire and her clothing caught. A sister about seventeen years of age came to her rescue, when the flames were communicated to her clothing also. A brisk breeze was blowing at the time and fanned the flames. Assistance came and the flames were subdued, but not until both the girls were seriously burned. The younger daughter is said to be in a critical condition, while the older one is frightfully burnt about the lower part of the body and on the arms and hands.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

BUSINESS DONE IN APRIL.

Register Gray makes the following report of business done during April:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

DECEDENTS.	EXECUTORS.
Jacob Deer	
Chas. Morris	James C Morrow
Alexander Chambers	Mrs M J Chambers and James A Chambers.
Nancy Burns	A D Burns
John Kerstmeyer	
Amelia Fording	Jacob Fording
Philip Ludwig	Annie J Ludwig and Gottlieb T Seif.
John E Mollenbrock	G H Moellenbrok and John C Niemann.
John M Robitzer	John F T Robitzer and George W Robitzer.
Mary E Onstot	Jeremiah Meek
Henry Sherer	Elizabeth Sherer
John Crauch	Wilhelmina Crouch and Robert B Crouch.
Chas F Rust	Radolph Niebaum
Lavinie Braaff	Joocb H Miller
Julia O'Hanlon	
Daniel Swanly	
Alex Park	John Davidson
Patterson Ague	C Ague
Wm Kirkpatrick	Charlotte Kirkpatrick
Abraham Davis	Samuel P Armstrong and Wm V Evans
Theodore Nix	Eliz beth Nix.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

DECEDENTS.	ADMINISTRATORS.	BOND.
Wm Dugan	Thomas B. Moreland	$ 100
Jno A Schnuettgen	M J Schnuettgen	1,000
Wm Moony	E G Moony	600
Wm J Anderson	Malcolm Hay	20,000
Elizabeth Ager	Joseph Ager	800
Alex McLuckie	Robert McLuckie	8,000
Joseph Haber	Thodore Huesken	5,000
J J Andereregg	Elizabeth Ross	2,000
Brede Sievertzen	J K Melhorn	400
Chas A McNish	Mary McNish	1,000
Philip Caseman	Dr C Seip	800
Thos G Collins	M B Collins	1,800
Thos Little Jr	Mrs Eliza Stewart	1,200
Samuel Stewart	J G Milligan	2,000
Geo W Jones	C C Jones	20,000
Jas Chambers	James A Chambers	25,000
Jacob Whitmer	John Stonecipher Samuel Whitmer	10,000
Ann Baldwin	Edward Baldwin	150
Fancis McGovern	Hanora McGovern	1,000
Samuel B Stancliffe	Elizabeth Stancliffe	100
Margaret Foster	James Evans	1,000
Ann Lea	Wm Lea	105
C Hemingray	C Snively	200
Theo S Tower	Benj Coursin	300
Wm Thompson	Jos Rayne	1,200
Geo Puhlhofer	J J Miller	600
Wm Schauer	Mary Schauer	4,000
David Sommers	Mary A Sommers	600
Mary M Marold	Fred Koper	1,200
Margaret Fogarty	Mona Williams	500
Eliza T McClintock	Oliver McClintock	100,000
James S Patterson	Mrs M E Patterson	500
Mrs Maria Thomas	Wm Thomas	800
Mary Caldwell	Etta McFarland	500
Joseph Matthews	Wm E Matthews	3,000
Jacob Hays	Mary E Hays A C Hays Josiah Reymer	5,000
Elizabeth Nults	George Bert	2,000

MORE TROUBLE.

NORTH SIDE REPUBLICANS REPUDIATE THE ACTION OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE—YOUNG REPUBLICANS PROTEST.

The action of the Republican County Committee in selecting delegates to the State Convention gives, if possible, less satisfaction to the mass of the party on the North Side than on this side. As North Side Republicans are notably independent and liable to kick out of the traces, there is no doubt but we shall bear music in the next gale that comes from the North. The following paper is having an extended circulation:

John A. Meyler, Esq., President Young Men's Republican Club:

SIR:—You are requested to call a special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club at the earliest possible moment, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the proceedings of the County Republican Committee at its recent session in kindly nominating our delegates for us to the State Convention.

ALLEGHENY, May 1, 1875.

The call has been signed by Republicans who mean business, and the result of the meeting is likely to be anything else than comfortable to contemplate by the "City Hall Patriots" who set up the pins at the meeting of the County Committee.

The meaning of the proposed meeting is said to be an effort to combine the Young Men's Republican Club and the Republican City Committee, and arrange to have an election of delegates to the State Convention by the rank and file, through the primaries. This will likely bring on a collision between the two sets of delegates. Should those appointed by the County Committee be admitted, Allegheny Republicans, true to their instincts, will, in all probability, surpass all their former efforts in the way of a bolt, about the 3d of next November.

THE SCAFFOLD FALL.

ANOTHER DEATH YESTERDAY—CORONER'S INQUEST.

(From The Daily Post, April 30.)

Walter H. Guthrie, one of the carpenters who were injured by the falling of the scaffold at Ruttger's building, No. 189 Smithfield street, on Wednesday afternoon, died from his injuries yesterday morning at the Mercy Hospital. Dr. Burns, the resident physician, made a post mortem examination, and discovered that his death was caused by the pressure on the brain of a clot of blood which had formed inside the skull. His injuries were much more serious than was at first supposed. The deceased was about thirty-six years of age and leaves a wife and family at Saltsburg, Indiana county. His friends have come to remove the body to that place, and it will be taken away this morning.

Coroner McCalin held an inquest on the death of Broadie and Guthrie last evening, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The jury found that no blame attached to any person but the two men themselves, who failed to make the scaffold secure. Mr. McGumphy, the third man, had an arm broken by the fall.

ACCIDENT TO MR. WM. SEMPLE.

On Saturday, about noon, Mr. Wm. Semple, the well known Allegheny dry goods man, got into his carriage in front of his place of business on Federal street to drive home to dinner. Opposite the Penitentiary on Ohio street, one of the bolts by which the tongue was attached to the carriage came out and the circular iron rod falling down struck the heels of one of the horses. They both took fright and the driver jumping down to right the matter frightened them still more and they made for their stable at the rear of Mr. Semple's residence, on Irwin avenue at a rapid gait Mr. S. being unable to control them attempted to get them into Ohio street again to let them have their run out but was unable to do so and the fugitive team were not checked before one of them had plunged their heads through Rhode's confectionary M. Semple was thrown forward from the carriage and alighting on his hip was severely but not dangerously bruised. He was taken to his residence where he received medical attendance.

FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

In young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the change of life, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription manifests such a positively remedial influence as to call forth the loudest praise from all who use it.

Mr. JOHN A. KIRZEY, druggist, of Knob Noster, Mo., writes as follows:

"Dr. Pierce, Bufalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Your medicines sell better than any other I keep, and give universal satisfaction. The people are especially delighted with your Favorite Prescription, and it seems to be a favorite among all that have ever used it." It is sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

CONTROLLER BROWN'S REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ALLEGHENY CITY FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Controller James Brown, of Allegheny, makes the following report of the financial standing of that city at the end of the month of April:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Markets	$ 949 45	Salaries	$ 3,338 02
Diamond scales	2:1 30	Fire Department	8,380 52
2nd ward scales	356 61	Streets	1,406 79
4th ward scales	4 27	Wharves & landings	81 45
Wharves & landings	130 00	Surveys	268 35
Ins. wood & bark	50 87	Police	3,872 08
Fines and forfeitures	334 00	Contingent Fund	2,809 94
Delinquent taxes	11,334 89	Water Works	7,358 69
Regulat'n of lots	50 00	Gas	312 30
Ground rents	423 17	City property	284 03
Sundry sour.es	150 00	Grading and paving streets	1,610 43
Water bonds sold	39,635 56	Sewers	1,697 04
Int. on unexpended balances	146 08	Board of Health	247 22
Grading & paving	1,789 04	Park Commiss'rs	657 91
Sewer construct'n	1,241 52	Interest on sewer bonds	4,970 00
Opening and widening streets	221 40	Special assessments for opening and widending sts	1,730 00
Street permits	191 00	Interest on park bonds	3,325 00
Construction of board walks	54 25	Poor Fund No. 1	8,527 74
Sale of ferrules, &c	225 00	Poor Fund No. 2	12,000 00
Water rents, per metre	1,534 89	Sewer Fund No. 2	785 00
Rent Knapp's Battery	157 50		
Rent U. S. P. O. Department	400 00		
Poor Fund No. 1	8,560 96		
Poor Fund No. 1	10,183 00		

Balance in Treasury	$ 28,281 18
Receipts for April, 1875	78,354 76
Total	$106,635 94
Disbursements for April	63,622 51
Balance on hand May 1st, 1875	43,013 43
	$106,635 94
Deposit in City Depositories	43,013 43

OIL CHROMOS.

From the publisher, Mr. F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., we have received a package of chromos, which are put up in packages of twelve and sold at what seems to us a very reasonable price, viz: one dollar. Among those received are the Morning Kisses, Cherry Girls, Feeding the Birds, Tears, Smiles, Fruit and a Basket of Strawberries, and how they can be produced at the very reasonable price is certainly a mystery. Agents are wanted everywhere for the sale of these charming packages, further particulars of which can be had by reference to the advertisement in another column, and addressing the publisher as above noted.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ringgold Mitchell, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, an active Democrat and popular citizen, is urged by many friends to allow his name to go before the Democratic Convention for the office of Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court. He has assented, the announcement of which appears in another column.

AVOID a costive habit of body, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender diseases involving more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are either laxative or cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the liver and stomach. MWS&W

12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance ever offered agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of $1. Sell for $3 in an hour. Try a Chromo agency, it is the best paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys pictures. We have work and money for all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling. Inclose $1 in a letter. Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. It contains 15 sheet paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Penholder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single packages with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

BEST Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch; English rolled Gold plate; sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance. Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs, from $60 to $100. It sells and trades readily, for from $25 to $60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price $17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL Can make splendid pay selling our goods. We have other novelties which are as staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.

Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.
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LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

VERNER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble, Granite and Stone Work.
286 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.
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Stock Speculations!

Conducted by us in every form on commission only Puts, Calls and Double Privileges on best houses at lowest rates. Cost $100 to $200. Pamphlets explaining how Wall street operations are conducted sent free Send for a copy. TRUMBRIDGE & CO. Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York.
fe19 d3m&1e23mW

PATENTS.

GILLEN & BOAL, Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information address as above.
fe17-1ydAW

J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
285 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price list. A lot of second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap.
16&W

BOILERS and ENGINES

On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mills Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second hand Boilers and Engines Prompt attention given to repairing.

ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
Nos. 33 and 40, Park Way,
ja2-1yrW Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Package in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single package with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents. Circular free.

BRIDE & CO.,
fe6 3mW 769 Broadway, N. Y.

Allen's Planet Jr. Silver Medal Hand Drills and Wheel Hoes. Three new styles. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, easier, and six times faster than the hand hoe. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Mfrs. 119 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa. Circulars free. A LIVE AGENT WANTED in every town.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. If not for sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents for sample box direct, to D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop., No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. mh6:16tW

EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by the use of Ross' Epileptic Remedies, TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address ROSS BROS, Richmond, Ind. ap5:13tW

$200 a month to agents, everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., Buchanan, Mich. ap11:3tW

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AT

S. HAMILTON'S, NO. 77 FIFTH AVE.,

Lowest Prices Ever Known for Such Instruments.

THE GREAT
ESTEY COTTAGE
ORGAN.
CLOUGH & WARREN
COMBINATION
Church and Orchestral
ORGANS.

CELEBRATED
BRADBURY PIANOS,
AND
UNRIVALED
DECKER & BARNES
PIANOS.
Also other Well-known and Reliable, but Cheaper Pianos.

Have just finished refitting our Rooms, and have just opened for inspection the finest stock of first class Pianos and Organs ever brought to this city at one time, comprising all the above well-known Instruments, all of which are known and recognized the world over as unquestionably the best in the market.

We do not Deal in Cheap Shoddy Goods and will not Sell them at any Price, so that Purchasers have the Assurance that what they buy is just what it is represented to be.

We will pursue the same policy in the future that has been so successful in the past, i. e., sell only the very best Instruments at the smallest possible profit.

By pursuing this policy our Trade is to-day, according to the sworn returns of the different music houses in Pittsburgh, almost one third more than any other Pittsburgh House, and as far as known the largest of any Piano and Organ House in Pennsylvania.

Please remember this, that the great aim and object of our business life, is to please our customers.

1st. By giving them the best possible instrument for the lowest possible price.

2. By giving them every accommodation possible, such as very easy monthly or quarterly payments,

ON OUR NEWLY REVISED PAYMENT PLAN,

so that should the purchaser on this plan

FALL SICK

or meet with disaster in his affairs, he will not lose his instrument, or what he has paid on it.

Remember, also, that no matter what others may tell you they can do, S. HAMILTON'S HOUSE will do better for you, because they can sell you a better instrument, and they will sell you lower than any other House can afford to sell you. You are cordially invited to call or write to.

S. HAMILTON, 77 FIFTH Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
malws&W1m

NEW PATENT
Atmospheric Disk!
FOR HOLDING
Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,
On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base.
FIRMLY IN PLACE,
In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.
And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

PATENTED Jan. 24, 1871.

Third Door above NINTH (late HAND) Street.

This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. SCOTT warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted. mal-lyr

New and Novel
LOTTERIES!
$12,000 for $2 00
$12,000 for $2 00
$100,000 for $20 00
$100,000 for $20 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES
On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the $2
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY
Capital Prize, $12,000!
10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.
TICKETS ONLY $2.
Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$1,200,000 IN PRIZES.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.
11,590 Prizes, amounting to $1,200,000.
Will be drawn June 30, 1875
Will be drawn Sept. 30, 1875
Will be drawn Dec. 31, 1875
Whole tickets $20; halves $10; quarters $5.
Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.
Address, for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
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If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000.
de28— THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE—
TO CAPITALISTS.

May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with workable veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with immense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full particulars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 203 Robinson street, Allegheny City Pa.
de2 MWF&W5mos

Duff & Campbell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.
W-S&W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Book and circular 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sunday excepted.

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DR. WHITTIER,

302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlets sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail secure sealed, Address Dr. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 68 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diplomas at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are treated in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which, produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary

No. 68 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.
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DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

CURES all Private Diseases without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees a cure "Spermatorrhœa," or "Seminal Weakness in from 2 to 7 weeks time, Office No. 67 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established 1 St. Louis in 1857.

Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of Seminal Weakness, Female Complaints, Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain sealed Envelope on receipt of stamp.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth st. St. Louis

MANHOOD RESTORED

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York P. O. Box 5153. apeod3m&ap17:13tW

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. oc9-D&W-1y

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap,
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
54: O. COLEMAN & SONS

OSHKOSH, WIS.

Further Particulars of the Recent Fire.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The following facts in regard to the fire at Oshkosh, yesterday afternoon, are gleaned from specials to the morning papers:

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire commenced at the corner of Pine and Marion streets and spread east and northeast through Hancock, Pearl, Warren and High streets, destroying the depots of the St. Paul Railroad, and proceeding to Main street where the principal business houses are located, and extending on the north line of the above limits southeasterly across Fifth, Wangoo and Otter streets to Crape street, the south line being the river with the exception of a block or two about the foot of Main street.

The building in which it originated was the saw mill of Messrs. Morgan & Brothers on the north side of the river. It was dry as tinder and filled with most combustible material. The heat was so intense that the firemen were unable to approach sufficiently near to render any service. The neighboring lumber piles fell an easy prey to the flames, and millions of feet of seasoned lumber were immediately enveloped. A dozen other saw and shingle mills and lumber piles yielded to the fury of the flames.

A BRISK WIND

fanned the flames which were whetted by the small frame houses of the mill employees. Few of the families saved any of their effects. The firemen for a time fought bravely in the face of terrible odds to stay the progress of the fire, but were driven back step by step. One after another of the business buildings on Main street were licked up by the insatiate fire and crumbled into masses of shapeless ruins. From Algona to Ceape street were located all of the principal dry goods stores, banks, hotels and newspaper offices. All of them went down before

THE RESISTLESS HURRICANE.

Merchants had time to save but little, for their facilities for the transportation of goods to a place of safety were limited. A few succeeded in carrying a few loads of their most valuable wares away from the track of the fire, but by far the greater number lost them all.

HOTELS AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES MELT AWAY.

The Beckwith house and the Adams house, two hotels of large capacity and finely furnished with all modern improvements were destroyed in almost a tinkling. Nothing worth mentioning were saved. The loss on the former will be about $40,000; on the latter $32,000. Newspaper and telegraph offices shared the fate of the surrounding buildings. The Northwestern office, owned by Messrs. Allen & Hicks, was probably the most valuable. The Northwestern is a daily paper and fitted up with all the facilities for its publication, and for the execution of job printing. Nothing was saved. The loss will be $18,000. The Times, a sprightly weekly, published by D. W. Fernander, had also all the conveniences of a first class office. The loss will reach about $10,000. Three men were reported killed by falling walls, but their names could not be ascertained in the confusion. Rumors of further loss of life were also prevalent, but were not authenticated up to a late hour last night.

THE EXTENT OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

Over two hundred residences, large and small, were burned; over a hundred stores; hotels, banks, the Opera House—a valuable structure costing nearly a hundred thousand dollars and the finest in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee, all these were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated. The most moderate estimate is $750,000 and the highest is $2,000,000. The city is in the utmost confusion. Hundreds of families are homeless. Women and children are lying about the streets or roaming around in search of a place of shelter. The heavens were lit up with a lurid glare of fire which, up to a late hour last night, were burning fiercely.

GANGS OF DESPERADOES

were prowling about stealing plunder. They succeeded in inspiring the greatest terror. Citizens organized for mutual protection. Police were powerless to suppress them or to quiet the fears of outrage. Finally, the flames began to yield to the persistent efforts of the firemen and citizens.

An Inter-Ocean Oshkosh special says that there is no possible way of arriving at the loss of insurance companies by the fire there, since all agencies except one have been burned out and the book are in confusion, while the books of one agency are burned. The insurance in this agency (Garrey and Harmon's) is estimated at half a million.

THE TOTAL LOSS

by the fire is thought to be greater than at first reported, and is now put at $2,500,000. It is estimated in general terms that insurance is fifty per cent of the losses. About 300 families are burned out and relief is much needed. The City Council has appropriated $2,000 for their immediate wants. There is no discouragement among business men, and the feeling is strong that rebuilding must commence at once.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The Times special from Oshkosh says: The prospect at that city is already brightening, and the prospects are that before winter the majority of business blocks will be rebuilt. The debris is cleared away from the principal streets, which are thronged with visitors, who have come to see the ruins from all directions.

Insurance men are present from all parts of the country. They do not take a discouraging view of the conflagration as a general thing, and not a few have declared they will stand ready to renew their risks. The structures burned down were generally pretty well insured and are owned by men who can afford to rebuild. The vaults of the First National Bank were opened to-day and the contents found intact.

EXTENT OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

Sixty-nine business structures were destroyed, and about half of these will be rebuilt immediately. The police to-day made a careful count and find that large and small, the sum total of dwellings destroyed is about five hundred. These are valued at an average of $2,500, which gives an aggregate loss of a million and a quarter dollars which is probably nearer the correct figure. The loss on business houses is about a million and on lumber interests from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making the total of about two and a half million on which insurance is fully one million, or forty per cent. of the loss. The agency that did the most business lost all its books but have nearly arrived at the correct figures of their loss.

THE INSURANCE LOSSES.

The following are the amounts sustained by each company as nearly as a most diligent inquiry can fix them, that is, the figures that will be forwarded to the main offices: Home, N. Y., $100,000; Ætna, Hartford, $80,000; North American, Philadelphia, $70,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, $60,000; Phœnix of Hartford, $45,000; Springfield, Mass., Fire and Marine, $43,000; Continental, New York, $40,000; Northwestern National, Milwaukee, $44,000; North British Mercantile, $30,000; Hartford of Hartford, $50,000; New Underwriters, $30,000; Allemania, Pittsburgh, $25,000; Madison, Mutual, $20,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $21,000; Magara of New York, $17,000; Orient of Hartford, $16,500; German American of New York city, $25,000; Lancanshire of England, $20,000; Penna. of Philadelphia, $10,000; Pennsylvania, $15,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $15,000; Peoples of Memphis, St. Paul, Fire and Marine of Cora, and others of Hartford, $10,000 each; Fire and Marine of Detroit, Brewers of Milwaukee, $8,000 each; Citizens of Newark, New Orleans Association, Franklin of Wheeling, Melville of New Jersey, $6,000 each; Home of Columbus, $6,800; Planters of Memphis, Black River of Watertown, American of Pittsburgh, National of Hartford, Fanuel Hall of Boston, Fireman's of San Francisco, and Franklin of Philadelphia $5,000 each; St. Joseph of Missouri, $3,600; Traders of Chicago and Globe of Chicago $3,000 each; Merchants of Newark $2,000; outside of the lumber interest the insurance is about fifty per cent. of the losses.

Among the heavy losers are James & Stelle, $90,000; insurance, $71,000; R. L. Bigger $70,000; insurance, $40,000; McKey & Folds $35,000; Clark & Forbes $30,000; insurance, $21,000; S. M. Hay & Bro., $45,000; P. J. Watson $40,000; insurance, $10,000; Cell & Rogers, $25,000.

A Relief Committee has been organized and substantial assistance for the afflicted is arriving from Fon-DuLac and other neighboring cities. Last evening at a meeting of the Council, the fire limits were pushed forward in the direction from which the fire always threatens. The object is to take the saw and planing mills out of the locality.

NEW YORK.

Progress of the Tilton-Beecher Trial.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Brooklyn City Court opened to-day with the usual throng in attendance. Mrs. Beecher was present, attended by Moses A. Beach, but Mr. Beecher was absent. Tracy resumed the stand and testified:

I have never been in any form counsel or legal adviser of Tilton's; I was requested by the Church Committee to attend their meeting and examine the witnesses, for which I received no compensation; I was asked to become a counsel for Beecher after the commencement of this action by Mr. Shearman, but I did not accept a retainer from Beecher until September last, after the evidence had been given by the plaintiff of my having counselled him and Moulton, and by the advice of counsel I determined to be a witness in the case.

On the afternoon of July 6, I was at Beecher's, and I learned that Mrs. Ovington had come there with a message; Beecher did not desire to see her and sent me round to obtain the message; I went to Ovington's and saw her; I did not learn that Mrs. Tilton was there; as the result of my interview with Mrs. Ovington she went to Beecher's, and said Mrs. Tilton would be there.

TRACY'S INTERVIEW WITH TILTON.

I went then to Mrs. Ovington's and was introduced to Mrs. Tilton; on being introduced to her the object of her visit was discussed; she had a private conversation with her step-father, Judge Morse; I went to notify the Committee, and they came around to the house; when they reached the house Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington were down stairs at tea; I went down and notified them; they went to the parlor; she was introduced to the Committee; I was present during her examination; I attended to all the questions and heard the answear; the day after this I had an interview with Tilton according to an appointment with Moulton, the main talk in which was about his wife being before the Committee; he asked me how she came before them and I told him the facts

The Court here took the usual recess.

It was nearly half-past two when Mr. Tracy resumed the witness stand. Mr. Beach read a paragraph from the official report, which he said was incomprehensible to him. It was what the letters "H. B." referred to. The witness said these letters referred to Mrs. Stanton, who was Henry B. Stanton's wife.

CHARACTER OF THE ORIGINAL CHARGE.

At the close of the interview in Moulton's study, I understood that the charge was that Beecher had made improper proposals to Mrs. Tilton, which had been repulsed. When Tilton stated his case against Beecher, as a lawyer I knew that no litigation could grow out of such a charge, and after this I allowed my pledge to stand; I stated this as a general rule applicable to the case stated by me to Tilton; I gave this pledge at the time knowing no litigation could grow out of these charges against Mr. Beecher, and when I gave it I supposed it was inefficient to the case; I would not say that I did not understand Tilton to be serious when he desired the pledge, but assumed he was; I never disabused his mind on the subject until July 1874; I made up my mind to become a witness when this evidence had been given, and that the matter referred to my associates; I have never dissolved my connection with this case and am still counsel in it; I have been in consultation all along with my associates in the same degree and have been so up to the present; I do not contemplate withdrawing from the case; I opened the case for the defense and delivered the opening to the jury; to some extent I was author of the opening; I composed most of that opening, but not all of it.

THE INTERVIEW WITH WOODRUFF.

In a conversation with Woodruff preceding the interview with Moulton in his study, we discussed the scandal, but Woodruff, I think, at the second interview referred to the papers Moulton had in his possession. Woodruff did not tell me Tilton charged Beecher with committing adultery with his (Tilton's) wife. By his insinuations Woodruff led me to believe Beecher had done wrong to Tilton's family; I will swear Woodruff did not, in substance, tell me Tilton charged Beecher with adultery with his (Tilton's) wife. There was no conversation between us about Beecher having given money to Moulton for Tilton. Woodruff did not refer that night to the payments of money by Beecher, nor did I say that that was the most damaging testimony against Beecher; when Woodruff had a conversation with me, he said he wanted me to regard communications as professional; there are some things in Tilton's "True Story" as published, which were not in when read to me by Tilton. At the interview at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the question of production of papers in Moulton's possession before the committee was discussed. Two modes of procedure were discussed that night. I suggested two ways which Moulton could pursue, but I did not put my suggestion in the form of advice or request; I went to this interview at Moulton's request to

SEE GENERAL BUTLER

as to what course Moulton should pursue; I did not consider myself as Moulton's counsel; I went there at Moulton's request and as a friend of Beecher, and as one trying to prevent an open scandal in the publication of the matter; This interview was on August 9, 1874; I had talked with Beecher before this about it in November and December 1872; I consulted with him and sometimes advised him, not as counsel but as a friend; I did not suppose he sought my advice because of my professional position; I did not in substance state to Benjamin F. Butler that I appeared as a representative of Beecher; I saw Beecher shortly after this, but do not recollect if the interview with Gen. Butler was the subject of conversation between us; I conferred with Butler once in Boston, in July, I think, 1874; I went to see him on this subject and confer with him upon it; I went because of the message received by Beecher from Butler; Beecher did not tell me to go, but there was a suggestion that I should go; I made the suggestion, but Beecher did not concur in it at first; I have inference that Beecher withdrew his objection on account of the convention he had with Shearman; when I went to Boston, I cannot suppose whether Beecher desired me to go there or not; I will swear that I went to Boston on account of what Shearman told me after his conversation with Beecher; but I did not suppose I was going to Boston against Beecher's wishes; I saw Butler in Boston, and this was about the 1st of July; the Investigating Committee had substantially then been called, but I should say, Mr. White was a member of it then; we conferred about the message he sent to Beecher and the scandal; the latter part of the conversation may have taken some turn to the best means of suppressing the scandal; I do not remember that he stated to me what the charges were, or that he understood that they were improper connection: I had an

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. BUTLER

at Moulton's house on the 20th of July; Mr. Moulton sent for me; I did not telegraph for Gen. Butler on this occasion, but I did on another; this interview was about Moulton's proposed statement; it was at that interview suggested to delay the meeting of the Investigating Committee on the 20th of July to give Moulton and Gen. Butler time; it was proposed I should not be present when the Committee met; it was expected Tilton would make his statement that evening, that was the long statement, the sworn one; I was with the Committee that evening and Tilton made his statement; I saw Gen. Butler at Moulton's house on the evening of August; the next morning, at my house; Beecher was not in August 11th; Ben. Butler and I were not preparing any paper for Beecher nor preparing a statement for him; Gen. Butler dictated something to his stenographer but stopped after a short time when he had a conversation with me; this partial statement was designed for my use and not for Beecher; it was a statement of what Gen. Butler thought Beecher's statement should be; Gen. Butler sent me afterwards a package which I never read; I do not think any letter accompanied this package of papers; if there was one, I have forgotten; if General Butler wrote me a letter he would assume in it that Beecher was guilty of adultery or improper intercourse from what I have heard him say; the papers I think were Gen. Butler's views of what Beecher's case was, and I think it began in the form of a statement; I did request him to finish the paper after he offered it; the reason I did not look at it when it came was because it arrived too late as Beecher's statement had then been prepared and published; it was discussed by General Butler whether this paper should not be read by Beecher to his church; it was not arranged that Moulton should give up the papers he held to General Butler, nor can I say that I understood so; I did not understand that Moulton passed all the papers to Generel Butler in compliance with this arrangement; [handed a letter] I cannot say whether I ever saw this letter, nor will I swear it was written in my presence; I recollect a conversation with Mrs. Moulton on the evening of August 15th, after Moulton had made his short statement in place of the long one.

Mr. Evarts objected to this interview being given. After a brief argument, it was allowed to go in evidence, but the hour of adjournment having arrived, the court rose.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The third day's competition and practice for a place on the American team, to take part in the rifle match with the Irish team in Ireland in June next, took place to-day at Creedmore with the following result:

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Capt. H. Fulton	54	46	55	155
Col. A. J. Gildersleeve	52	50	50	152
Col. Jno. Bodine	49	50		99
G. W. Yale	57	49	37	143
Gen. T. S. Dakin	53	31		84
R. C. Coleman	54	50	44	148
E. H. Sanford	55	35	10	100
J. S. Conlin	47	45	33	125
A. J. Roux	46	49	41	136
L. M. Ballard	52	36	37	125
A. V. Canfield, Jr	48	50	41	139
L. C. Bruce	51	42	35	120
Joseph Holland	33	47	27	107
H. S. Jewell	55	35	26	116
P. G. Sanford	43	33	38	114
J. S. Latimer	44	43	26	113
Col. B. E. Valentine	55	51	40	146
Geo. Crouch	52	46	43	141

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

Gen. Shaler to-day received a letter from Major Arthur B. Leach, Captain of the Irish team in reply to a communication suggesting a convention of riflemen for the purpose of bringing about a uniform system of targets and establishing rules for the government of future practice.

Major Leach states he will, as soon as practicable, lay the matter before the President of the National Rifle Association of England, and will suggest that such a convention be held at Wimbledon during the visit of the American team.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

Mayor Wickam to-day nominated to the Board of Aldermen General William F. (Baldy) Smith for Police Commissioner; Joseph J. O'Donahoue, Park Commissioner; John M. Hayward, Commissioner of Taxes; Vincent C. King, Fire Commissioner; Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Health Commissioner, and Townsend Cox, Commissioner of Charities. Probably for the first time in the history of municipal nominations in recent years all the nominees were unanimously confirmed. On motion of the Republican Aldermen, the thanks of the Board were voted the Mayor for making such excellent nominations. Mr. O'Donahue is a well known tea merchant always a Democrat opposed to Tweed regime and an advocate of Mayor Wickam on the sub-committee for the detection of frauds, of the Committee of Seventy.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase, $2,367,900; specie, decrease, $2,534,100; legal tenders, increase, $3,161,900; deposits, increase, $3,135,800; circulation, decrease, $361,900; reserve, decrease, $156,000.

MARRIAGE OF IDA GREELY.

Miss Ida Greeley, daughter of the late Horace Greeley, was married to-day to Col. Nicholas Smith, of Covington, Ky., at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. John F Cleveland. Rev. Father Farrell, an old friend of the Greely family, performed the ceremony according to the rites of the Catholic Church. There were present a large number of invited guests, including judges, military and professional men. After the ceremonies the bridal party embarked in the steamer Abyssinia, for Europe.

DEPARTURE OF THE CARDINAL.

Cardinal McCloskey, the Papal embassadors, some Bishops, and a number of the clergy of this Arch-diocese, left to-day for Boston, where, to-morrow, Bishop Williams will be raised to the dignity of Archbishop.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC

will be organized in a few days, under the act of the Legislature relative to musical colleges, schools and academies. It is understood that several plots of ground have been offered at moderate prices as a site for the proposed college buildings, but no final action can be had until the Board of Trustees is named and the required legal formalities are complied with. Some of the best known and wealthiest citizens of the city have applied to be enrolled among the first patrons of the institution, and it is asserted that they stand ready to endow it with a very large sum of money. Dr. Elmer stated yesterday that letters had been received from no less than 100 American students in France and Germany, expressing their intention to study in the College as soon as it is ready for the reception of pupils.

SEVERE WIND STORM.

TRACK OF THE WIND.

Great Damage Reported.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 1.—A fearful tornado struck Columbia, South Carolina, at half past five o'clock this afternoon. The steeple of the Presbyterian church was demolished and the roof of the market blown off. Although hundreds of persons were in the neighborhood no one was seriously injured. The depots of the Greenville and South Carolina Railroads were unroofed and otherwise damaged. Trees were uprooted in every direction. Only one death is reported.

A TRAIN STRUCK.

The storm struck a passenger train on the Georgia railroad leaving Rutledge. Dr. Montgomery's house, near Rutledge, was blown down and his son, four years old blown away. John Norton's wife and child were badly hurt at Covington.

MORE DAMAGE DONE.

KNOXVILLE, May 1.—A heavy storm this afternoon blew down the heavy bridge over the Tennessee river; also damaged the Charleston railroad bridge. The loss to the county is $40,000.

EVANSVILLE, May 1.—A heavy rain with lightning and thunder prevailed all night as also a violent wind storm.

OMAHA, May 1.—Water froze to the thickness of fully half an inch in this section last night. A light snow mingled with rain fell all afternoon but did not lay on the ground long. It is still very cold and raining.

BOSTON.

CREATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC SEE.

BOSTON, May 2.—The consecration ceremonies and investiture of Archbishop Williams to-day in the new Catholic Cathedral of this city, attracted an immense crowd, and though the capacity of the building is but 4,000 there were fully 10,000 persons surrounding it by nine o'clock this morning. The edifice was crowded in every part and thousands were unable to obtain even a glimpse of the inside of the Cathedral.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who occupied seats in the middle aisle near the sanctuary were Governor Gaston and members of the Executive Council and both branches of the Legislature. Mayor Cobb, also members of the Common Council and heads of departments, members of Faculties of Harvard, Yale and other colleges and French, British and other consuls at this and other ports.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROCESSION

entered in the following order: Thurifer, bearing a censor with burning incense; cross bearer with the processional cross between two Acolytes with lighted candles; Assistant Master of Ceremonies; Chief Master of Ceremonies; Acolytes in red and purple cassocks; clergymen in black cassocks and white surplices; bishops with their chaplains; the celebrant of mass and deacons; Cardinal McCloskey clad in his scarlet robes; the Papal Embassy consisting of Mgr. Roncetti, special ablegate, Pache Ubaldi wearing a purple cassock and Count Marefoschi. Then came a large number of clergymen.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

Cardinal McCloskey having seated himself on his throne Pontifical high mass was begun. The entire repartoire of music was of a classical order and rendered with excellent effect. At the conclusion of the first gospel, Rt. Rev. Bishop Goesbriand delivered an eloquent sermon, taking for his text the second verse of the eighty-third psalm.

The cannon of the mass followed the sermon and at the close of the communion service, the pallium was laid upon the altar. The Cardinal in the meantime laid aside his cappa magna and put on an alband patriarchal cloak, putting aside his terreta and substituting therefor a mitre.

At the conclusion of mass, Rev. A. Scherwood Healey, pastor of St. James Church, read in Latin and English the credentials of the ablegate and briefs from Rome, authorizing the creation of the new See. Mgr. Roncetti then read a brief in Latin to the Archbishop elect, who replied in the same language, accepting the great responsibility and affirming his intention to discharge his duties to the best of his ability.

The Cardinal then proceeded to the altar and seating himself, read the formula of consecration, the Archbishop kneeling at his feet. The customary oath was next administered to him by the Cardinal, after which he placed the pallium on the Archbishop's shoulders. The Archbishop next assumed his mitre and intoned a portion of the psalms prescribed for the occasion, which were taken up by the choir and sung in alternate verses.

The ceremonies were ended with the benediction by the Archbishop. A Te Deum was sung and the vast congregation slowly left the Cathedral.

The Cardinal, with members of the embassy and a number of Bishops and priests, dined with the new Archbishop at his residence.

LOUISIANA.

Progress of the Suit Against the Auditor.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—The State of Louisiana, represented by A. P. Field, Attorney General, upon information of J. C. Monecure, has filed a petition in the Superior District Court, representing that Antoine Doubclet is now occupying and holding the office of State Treasurer under an illegal commission; that said Monecure was elected Treasurer, and is legally entitled to said office; that said Monecure received 74,897 votes and Doubclet 71,021 votes, giving to the former a majority of 3,876, and that, through the action of the Returning Board refusing to count Monecure's majorities, he was improperly deprived of the office. He prays that a mandamus may be issued against J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, L. M. Kenner and G. Casanave, members of the Returning Board, commanding them to canvass the returns of Bienville, De Soto, Grant and Winne parishes and promulgated the same, and that judgment be rendered declaring that said Monecure received a majority of votes at the last election and is entitled to the office of State Treasurer on qualifying according to law.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, represented by A. P. Field, Attorney General, has filed a petition in the Superior District Court against Charles Clinton, Auditor, and securities on his special bond—Charles Menard, Charles G. Slayback, William Dillon, J. M. Schwarz and George C. Benham in solido for the amount of $10,000, to recover judgment against the said Clinton the sum of $279,783 83, the amount received from tax-collects in the year 1873, unaccounted for, detained and withheld by said Clinton; for the further sum of $60,300, the amount illegally paid James Longstreet; for the further sum of $45,382 55, the amount illegally taken from tax collectors by said Clinton and used by him, and for the further sum of $138,557 33, the amount charged to be due; for the illegally issuing per warrants to Geo. W. Benham for $34,500, James B. Wands for $14,372, E. W. Dewees for $27,500, C. W. Lowell for $14,278, Jas. S. Matthews for $14,500, and J. H. Oglesby for $33,407 30.

The above warrants were issued under the legislative voucher appropriations for 1870-71-72, act No. 69 of 1874, and represented what was known as the Pinckney Smith legislative vouchers for those years. The warrants in petition are contained in he articles of impeachment.

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY

NASHVILLE, April 30.—Robert Frazier the policeman shot and killed at one o'clock this afternoon while in performance of his duty by Joe Reed, (colored) Reed was whipping his wife when some of the neighbors sent for officer Frazier who hurried to Reed's residence, and as he entered the door and remarked to Reed he would have to arrest him, Reed shot him twice, once in the mouth and through the heart, killing him instantly. Reed then attempted to make his escape but was captured about a half mile from his home in an old brewery cellar and hurried to jail to keep him out of the hands of the threatened mob. The excitement is intense and there is every probability of an attempt being made to lynch him to-night. Jailor Haverin is taking every precaution to keep him secure from mob violence. Frazier was very popular and was universally esteemed.

THE PRISONER LYNCHED.

The excitement over the killing of policeman Frazier by Joe Reed (colored) grew more and more intense during the afternoon and evening and culminated at half-past ten to-night, and a large and excited crowd gathering in front of the jail demanded the keys from janitor Heverin, who refused to give them up. They then attacked the building, forced an entrance and at half past ten, after forcing open four heavy iron doors succeeded in reaching the cell in which the negro was confined, the door of which was soon broken open and Reed was seized, a rope fastened around his neck and hurried to the suspension bridge from which he was thrown with the intention of hanging him, but the rope breaking he fell to the rock beneath, a distance of ninety feet, and from thence into the river. He was shot once on the way to and again at the bridge. The body has not yet been recovered. An alarm was given on the first indication of the riot and a large police force was sent to the jail, but they were soon overpowered and driven away by the rioters. The jailor and his assistants did all in their power to resist the attack and protect their prisoner.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement — Good News for the Radicals to Swallow—Reported Decrease $2,325,346.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,132,177,050
Five per cent. bonds	580,652,750
Total coin bonds	1,712,829,800
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	19,559,140
Legal tenders	378,123,492
Certificates of deposit	47,865,000
Fractional currency	43,809,565
Coin certificates	22,403,300
Total without interest	492,201,358
Total debt	2,239,268,298
Total interest	35,628,178
Cash in Treasury—Com	94,625,669
Cash in Treasury—Currency	1,096,375
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	47,865,000
Total in Treasury	$ 143,587,044
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,131,309,431
Decrease during the month of April	2,325,846
Decrease since June 30th, 1874	11,778,809
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	26,264,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,945,643
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,318,458
Internal revenue receipts	507,259
Grand total for fiscal year	90,266,111

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

NEW ECCLESIASTICAL BILL INTRODUCED IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, May 1.—Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Instruction, introduced a bill into the Lower House of the Diet to-day providing for the suppression of religious orders in Prussia.

The bill relating to the administration of the property of the Catholic Church passed its third reading in the chamber to-day.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Dr. Falk's bill provides that all religious orders shall be excluded from Prussia. Existing establishments are forbidden to receive new members, and their present organization must be dissolved within six months after the passage of this bill. A partial exception is made in favor of religious bodies engaged in the work of education which may prolong their existence four years. Those whose object is the care of the sick may continue their organization, but are liable to dissolution at any moment. Associations thus continuing are to be subject to the supervision of Government officials. The property of convents is not to be confiscated but will be temperarily administered by the State.

BELGIUM'S ANSWER.

The answer of Belgium to the last German note has been received. It is courteous in tone and merely takes notice of Germany's action in regard to the revision of the Penal laws, and in no way returns to subjects of the first reply, except to reserve for a future time the adoption of a resolution in accordance with friendly declarations contained in that reply.

ENGLAND.

A TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, May 1, 2 A. M.—A terrible explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in Bunker's Hill colliery, North Staffordshire, where the miners were at work. At midnight twelve bodies had been taken out. Twenty-three men are yet in the mine. There is no hope that any of them will be recovered alive.

THE COMING RIFLE CONTEST.

In the House of Commons last evening, Sullivan renewed his inquiry whether members of the American Team who were coming to Ireland to take part in the International Rifle contest would be exempted from obligations of the law forbidding the carrying of arms.

Sir Michael H. Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said arrangements had been made to prevent any interference with the American riflemen, and they would have no reason to complain of the operation of this or any law.

The one thousand guineas stake at Newmarket to-day was won easily by Spinaway Per Se; favorite, second; Chaplet third.

OPENING OF THE NEW ALEXANDER PALACE.

LONDON, May 1.—The New Alexander Palance, erected on the site of the structure of the same name recently destroyed by fire, was opened by the Lord Mayor to-day in the presence of thousands of people, notwithstanding the rain.

GUNBOATS ORDERED TO NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The French and English gunboats have been ordered to the banks of Newfoundland to prevent the threatened trouble between the fishermen of each nation, this summer.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Forty-one bodies have been taken from the mine at North Staffordshire, killed by the explosion yesterday. Most of them leave large families.

SPAIN.

REVOLT OF CARLIST TROOPS.

MADRID, May 1.—A portion of the Carlist forces on the frontier of the Navarre have revolted. They demand peace and submission to Alfonso.

TENNESSEE.

Arrest and Confession of Express Robbers.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—On the 8th of last January three masked men entered the Southern Express office at Corney, Ark., on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and demanded all the money and valuables from the agent, who gave them his watch and three hundred dollars, included a hundred dollar bill sent by a lawyer from Dresden, Tenn., and the robbers left. Since then Superintendent Wm. Willis and Route Agent Agee have been quietly at work trying to trace the robbers. A few weeks since the identical one hundred dollar bill was found in a country store in Southern Missouri and traced back to Corney to a widow Montgomery and a man named Jackson. The latter was arrested and implicated Bud Montgomery and Ben Hale. The latter confessed to the robbery of the express office and that Jackson was the leader in this and numerous other robberies. While being taken to jail by a guard of five men Jackson threw his overcoat over the head of the nearest guard and ran, and though fired at several times succeeded in making his escape. The others were placed in jail to await trial. Superintendent Willis thinks Jackson is Bender, the chief of the Gads Hill robbers.

CRIME.

BOSTON, May 1.—Rose Sewell, the white wife of a colored man was found dead in her room this morning and her body badly burned. Several colored men were arrested who are supposed to have killed the woman and then burned the body to hide the crime.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

CONNEAUTVILLE has at last decided to have a fire department, to consist of four companies, engine, hose, hook and ladder and fire police.

THE Eclectic Medical Association of the State of Pennsylvania will meet in Franklin on Tuesday, May 11th. Every section of the State is expected to be represented.

THE Edgar Thompson Steel Works, at Braddock's, is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and is expected to be in full operation by the latter part of the coming summer.

A LITTLE child, aged about eighteen months, of Mr. Amos Beard of Greensburg was severely burned on Thursday of last week, while its mother was absent and died a few hours afterwards from its injuries.

THE lockout among the miners at Sharpsville, Mercer county, still continues with no prospects of a resumption of work until the lake opens and the operators can force the price of coal up. The miners have subsisted for the past three months by begging etc.

A BRUSH maker named Frank Schultz was seriously stabbed in the abdomen at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, on Tuesday last. He was assaulted by three tramps who robbed him of all the money he had. He was on his way to this city at the time.

THE gas well which is being put down by the Shenango Iron Company, at New Castle has reached a depth of two thousand one hundred and twenty feet without any better prospects of getting a larger supply of gas than has already been obtained.

SAYS the Sharpsville Advertiser: A cow was slaughtered the other day by Thomas & Miller, of this place, in the stomach of which was found a two-bladed jack-knife and a broken nail. We are certainly getting down to hard times when our cattle hanker after such articles. Why not feed them on pig iron?

APGAR BLOOM, a raftsman from Curwensville, was seriously, if not fatally injured on Monday a week, at Coxestown, a short distance above Harrisburg. While engaged in snubbing a raft, a lash pole broke and flew up, striking him in the face knocking the flesh off one cheek and putting an eye out.

CHARLES STEEN, a pattern maker at the City Iron Works of Erie was recently engaged at turning a large stick of timber in a lathe. While revolving very rapidly the stick flew out of the lathe and struck him in the face, smashing through the base of his skull and bones of the nose; driving several pieces into the brain, making a hole as large as one's fist; crushing the lower jaw into several pieces; knocking out several teeth, and cutting the forehead over the right eye. He was knocked several feet from where he stood when struck, and lay for some time apparently dead, but finally rallied. His chances for recovery are slight.

OHIO NEWS.

A MAN named Benjamin McFadden committed suicide at Mount Vernon on Friday by hanging. As soon as discovered he was cut down, but life was extinct. No caused is assigned for the act.

JOHN CHARLES, of Liberty township, Fairfield county, drove into the canal feeder, on Tuesday of last week, to wash his buggy, and the water being deeper than he supposed, both horse and man were drowned.

THE widow of the late Thomas Emery proposes to erect a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati, on the corner of Sixth and Elm streets. The structure will cost $75,000 to $100,000 and will contain an audience hall seating twelve hundred persons.

MISS JULIA WALKER of Friedens, Somerset county, committed suicide by poison on Sunday last. She was seduced by a young man who had been paying addresses to her for three years and to whom she was engaged to be married. She gave birth to a child in her death throes. The infant was still living at latest accounts.

THE Stark County Democrat says: Jno. C. Allen completed a contract last week for the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company to erect four hundred and seventy-five feet of bridges at London, Ontario. There was a large number of bids, and though the highest among them was the Canton bid, the Company secured the contract.

THE new rolling mill of Messrs. Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, went into operation for the first time on Monday. This mill is acknowledged by iron workers, who have seen it, to be one of the best arranged and finest mills in the Mahoning valley. It has ten puddling furnaces, two heating furnaces, one bar and hoop mill train, one train of muck rolls, one coffee mill squeezer, and gives employment to eighty five workmen.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

RECENT DISCOVERIES—NATURAL FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURING IRON—WHAT IS WANTED.

MORRIS X ROADS, FAYETTE CO., PA.
May 1, 1875.

Messrs. Editors of The Post:

As public attention is directed to the mineral resources of the State, we deem it proper to say through the columns of your widely circulated journal that recent discoveries in Southwestern Pennsylvania have developed the fact that we have the greatest natural facilities for manufacturing iron of any region of country, either east or west of the Allegheny mountains.

Besides having immense and inexhaustible deposits of iron ore, limestone and coal, the productiveness of the soil and the advanced state of our agricultural improvements, together with marked industry and skill on the part of the population, always warrant an abundant supply of the necessaries to sustain human and animal life. To which very essential advantages must be added, our natural channels of transportation to the centers of trade and commerce.

A few weeks since a company of gentlemen met at the residence of the Hon. Alexander Crow, near New Geneva, for the purpose of examining the different strata of minerals. Your correspondent was kindly invited to be present in the capacity of a reporter. The following is a correct summary of the day's examination. To give the reader a clear idea of the matter, we will premise by giving a description of the Judge's farm. His residence stands on an eminence of about four hundred feet above the level of the waters of the Monongahela and George's creek, the former skirting the farm on the west and the latter on the south, between which streams it stands like a promontory. The descent from the Judge's residence to the creek is so abrupt that the different strata of iron ore, limestone, sand-stone, shale, fire-clay and bituminous coal can easily be seen, and their thickness and quality examined. First the stratum of limestone near the surface on the upland, is said to be about twenty-five feet thick, of a superior quality. Second, near fifty feet below, the five foot vein of coal appears. Third, three feet below this a stratum of flint rock is presented. Fourth, then comes the nine foot vein of coal, soft, and presenting the variagated colors of the rainbow, known by some as the peacock coal. Fifth, immediately below this comes the fire-clay. Sixth, then the stratum of blue lump iron ore, about twenty inches thick. Seventh, then appears twelve feet of sand rock, suitable for building purposes. Eighth, below this lies a three foot vein of excellent iron ore. Ninth, ten feet of shale rock. Tenth, below this comes a stratum of six feet of superior limestone, suitable for fluxing iron ore. Eleventh, then comes a ten inch vein of block ore easily smelted. Twelfth, then comes a six foot stratum of limestone of good quality. A marked and peculiar advantage for producing iron in this region of country, will be apparent when it is considered that the surface of the land is so undulating, and the streams have cut such deep gorges that every stratum of ore, coal and limestone can be mined by drifting, with easy drainage and proper ventilation.

There are thousands of acres of up-land where the blue lump vein of iron ore lies so near the surface that it can be mined by stripping. It has been ascertained by actual experiment that this ore contains fifty-three per centum of superior tough iron. An article appeared in the Genius of Liberty some months since in which the statement was made that "the iron ore belt did not extend more than six miles south of Uniontown." The writer evidently "reasoned without his host" or was biased by sectional interest. He concludes very reasonably, from to-day's examination that Uniontown and vicinity must be on the tail end or outskirts of the great iron ore belt.

Leaving the Judge's farm we proceeded up George's Creek, a distance of about three miles. On the north side of this stream the bluffs are high and steep, in some places reaching an elevation of three or four hundred feet. On the farms of Captain Warwick Ross, James Woolsey and Jacob Crow, the same strata of iron ore and limestone except the 25 foot vein appear without the coal veins. At Crow's mills, near the bed of the creek appears a four foot vein of iron ore thought to be in quantity, superior to any ever discovered in Pennsylvania. Mr. Jacob Crow threw a lump of this ore in a common grate fire and in a short time produced a very beautiful specimen of soft gray metal. On the south side of the creek at this place the ore lies near the surface and can be mined for a long time by stripping.

It is said Mr. Peachin remarked when he visited this region that he "was lost geologically." When Mr. Baily surveyed the George Creek route with a view of locating the Southwestern Railroad, he reported a fall of eighty feet from Crow's mills to Geneva, a distance of three miles. Geology would say that the same vein of ore at Crow's mills should appear at the same elevation at Geneva but it does not. No marvel then that Mr. Peachen was lost.

Suffice it to say that all that is necessary to make this region of country the greatest iron producing place in the State, is enterprise and capital. Our broad acres of highly cultivated and productive lands are capable of sustaining thousands more, and invite capitalists amongst us, to develope the immense mineral resources, and reap a rich reward.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
A. W. SCOTT.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

THE CASTLE SHANNON WORKS AGAIN IN OPERATION.

It is exceedingly difficult to prognosticate anything respecting miners' strikes these days, especially so far as Castle Shannon and Fair Haven miners are concerned. Those at the former place came out on Saturday morning at the instance of Keeling's men and demanded four cents. This made the third strike for them within a few days. Those at Fair Haven also joined, and for a time matters looked squally. Eventually, however, after a conference between themselves and one with the company, the Castle Shannon force decided to resume for the present at three and one-half cents and await the logic of events to determine their future action. The work is expected to go on as usual this morning. The company have decided to allow the Fair Haven mines to remain vacant for the present, as they are able to fill their contracts from the Castle Shannon mines.

The Fair Haven works have been recently opened and so far have only employed about sixty-five miners. It is hoped that moderation will rule in all disputes between the miners and the Company, as it is thought the latter could not make much money by filling their contracts at four cents for mining.

The credit of the last strike is given (whether justly or not we are unable to say) to a rival firm for the purpose of impeding the Castle Shannon Company in carrying out its contracts.

The duration of the present truce will depend considerably on the action of miners in other works around the city.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Anton Kirsch was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

Daniel and Mary Smith were acquitted of charges of larceny.

Benedict Knoerr and Amelia Jones were acquitted of a charge of robbery.

C. W. Hassel is on trial on a charge of false pretense.

In two cases against Benjamin Knoerr for selling liquor on Sunday, a nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs by defendant. David Jones prosecutor.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of John A. Young and H. C. Hoy, charged with larceny by bailee, on oath of F. H. Miller.

J. J. Hayes was acquitted of felonious assault and battery, charged by Parker Robinson.

John Roup was acquitted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Joseph Assion.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of T. J. Sampson, indicted for perjury.

Edward Parsons, charged with larceny of articles belonging to the Connellsville R. R. Co., was acquitted.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

W. C. Dean vs. R. M. Snodgrass, an action on a note. Verdict for defendant.

The jury found for plaintiff for $73 33, in the case of George F. Wardle vs. R. E. Robinson, an appeal from the judgment of an Alderman to recover the balance on a lot of cigars alleged to have been purchased by defendant from an agent of the plaintiff.

In the case of A. Wineman vs. the Liberty Building Association No. 2 of Allegheny City, the jury found for plaintiff for $176 08.

D. J. Foley, Bro., & Co. vs. P. F. & M. Howely, an action to recover for powder sold, is on trial.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Moses Anderson vs. Anna Bell Anderson.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

A. M. Watson vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, operating the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, is on trial. This is an action to recover damages for the burning of a house belonging to the plaintiff at Jack's Run, caused by the alleged negligence of the employes of the company.

The case of John J. Hart vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is on trial. On the 17th of September, 1873, while the plaintiff was a passenger on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Jersey City to Pittsburgh, a collision occurred about twenty miles east of Altoona, wherein his spinal column was injured and he was permanently disabled for life, as alleged. The plaintiff, previous to his injury, superintended the work at the new Water Works. He claims $100,000 damages.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The May term of the U. S. District Court opened yesterday. R. J. Lamberton, Esq., of Franklin, was appointed foreman of the jury.

A true bill was found against John Fuselman, charged with attempting to enter a postoffice in Juniata county, last January.

The following cases were continued: United States vs. Simon Frazer, P. Brady, T. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Myers, Elizabeth Orr, S. Payne et al., Wm. Howard, Daniel Finegan, Mary Bailey, Jos. Fricker, Fred. Vierheller and Pat. McLaughlin. A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of the United States vs. George Groves, and the cases of the United States vs. Benjamin Hook, Christian Meyer, Fred. Jedico, —— McGrade, P. McGee and —— McDonald, were settled.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Whitmore Bros., bankrupts. Assignee's report under order of January 16th ult. confirmed, and assignee ordered to execute proper conveyance.

W. H. Palmer, Erie. Petition of assignee presented and order made for the private sale of bank receipts, and interest in certain real estate.

Berry Bros., Luzerne county, bankrupts. Register's report on petition of assignee to expunge certain proofs presented and confirmed; prayer of assignee refused; petition dismissed and the claim of Geo. W. Brown & Co. examined, so far as judgment No. 173, January term, 1868, is concerned, and allowed as to No. 225, January term, 1868.

Escanaba Furnace Company and Cascade Iron Company. A petition was filed for a meeting of creditors to receive and act upon a proposition for composition of their claims. Referred to Register Harper.

Hubl Adams & Co., bankrupts. Petition of assignee presented and order made allowing the order for the sale of certain real estate to be amended so as to allow payments in six, nine and twelve months.

The following bankrupt cases were continued by consent: Othello Tneed vs. Ferdinand Marks. C. F. Ames vs. Roberts' Run Coal Co., Daniel B. Allen v.; Brandy's Bend Iron Co., C. W. Bobb vs. Joshua Blumer, Henry Frank vs. A. Inkseep & Co., Amos Tunney et al. vs. Brady's Bend Iron Company, But[illegible] McCarthy & Co., vs. H. W. Junkin, [illegible] Childs & Co. et al vs. Collins, Pool & C[illegible] P. Jones, &c., vs. A. Inskeep & [illegible] John Jones vs. Levi Jones, Burkholder Master & Co. vs. Joseph M. Kinsted, Francis Gibbs et al. vs. John J. Carter, Simmons & Co. et al vs. Thos. J. Fearl. J. W. Christie et al vs. Concord Savings Bank.

Munden Hall & Co., vs. John Sheedy, for adjudication in bankruptcy, was tried and a verdict rendered that the facts set forth in the creditors petition are true.

A. Arnsthal, bankrupt. Petition of James Evans presented, and a rule granted on the assignee to show cause why the order confirming the report of the Register should not be rescinded and petitioner allowed to file exceptions thereto. Returnable on the 7th inst.

A. W. Erwin of Allegheny filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Register Shafer.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

C. W. Hassel, charged by Henry King with false pretense, was acquitted, but ordered to pay one-third of the costs.

George Harbaugh was convicted of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding John Graham, but recommended to mercy.

Patrick Fitzgerald, Robert Austin and John Bahmer, charged by Roger O'Mara with keeping a gambling house, plead nolle contendere.

The jury were out in the case of Thos. Grogan, charged by E. C. Carothers with felonious assault.

W. J. White, H. A. Lavake and Wm. Kelley, charged by J. P. Sweeny, with forcibly taking possession of an engine house on the South Side, are on trial.

Jardok Bechtold was allowed a nolle pros on a charge of assault and battery.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Foley Bros. & Co. vs. P. F. and M. Hinley. Verdict for defendants.

Michael A. Bright vs. R. H. and T. Ferguson an action for boarding. Verdict for plaintiff for $137 31.

A verdict was returned for plaintiffs for $71 55, in the case of Mills & Co. vs. Frazier Bros. This was an action brought to recover for cement sold.

Samuel J. Taylor vs. John Carley; an action to recover for roofing done. Verdict for plaintiff for $66 67.

Samuel McCluskan vs. Moses D. Thompson, M. T. Clowser and Wm. Monell; an action of ejectment, is on trial.

Parker & Landwehr vs. Adolph Tranger; an action to recover a commission for the sale of a lot of land. Verdict for plaintiffs for $200.

Jacob Watterson vs. F. & M. Bank of Birmingham. Verdict for plaintiff for $266.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Alex. M. Watson vs. the Pennsylvania Company, operating the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

The case of J. J. Hart vs. the Pensylvania Railroad Company, is still on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The Grand Jury found true bills against the following persons: Charles J. Stewart, of Allegheny, (two cases); Absalom McC. Cain, of Green county. Isaac Michalisckey, of Clarion county; Pat. McArdle, of Lawrence county; William Britton, of Fayette county, (two cases); William Knecht, of Allegheny county, (two cases); William S. Craft, of Fayette county, and Fred. Aims and Chas. A. Moore. The latter is the civil rights colored case.

In the case of the United States vs. Robert Arthurs, of Jefferson county; suit for penalty for refusing to allow officers to examine checks, the jury found for plaintiff for $500 subject to certain questions of law reserved.

In the case of the United States vs. William Parkhill, Jr., of Brownsville, a similar case, a similar verdict was returned.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

W. J. White, H. A. Lavake and Wm. Kelley, charged by J. P. Sweeney, with forcibly in taking possession of an engine house on the South Side, were convicted of forcible entry.

Mena McCarthy was allowed a nolle pros. on a charge of selling liquor without license.

David E. Hall is on trial on an indictment of three counts, charging him with keeping a gambling house, etc., on South Diamond street, Allegheny.

Mary Holfinger was allowed a nolle pros. on a charge of selling liquor without license.

Frederick Reitmire was allowed a nolle pros. on a charge of assault and battery.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Samuel McClurkan vs. Moses D. Thompson, is still on trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of A. D. Gerwig to Geo. T. Hetzel, the bond of the assignee was filed and approved.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. & A. Strouse to Samuel S. Fell, on petition, E. P. Dickstein and D. V. Donaldson were appaisers.

Edward Henle vs. William Stroble: an action for personal services rendered. Verdict for plaintiff for $54 50.

The case of Kelly & Neal vs. W. M. Duncan; an action on a book account, is on trial.

In the case of Albert G. Boley vs. Martha Boley, James S. Young, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

W. E. Harrison, executor of James Shaw, vs. Benjamin Coursin; action to recover balance of purchase money on land sold. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In Watson vs. the Pennsylvania Company, operating the C. & P. R. R., a verdict of $1,800 was returned for plaintiff.

John Paisley vs. Sarah J. Tate and Griffith Clark, and John Paisley vs. Mary Jane Teahey and Griffith Clark; actions of ejectment for two houses and lots on Penn street, tried together. Verdict for defendants.

The case of John J. Hart vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is still on trial.

The case of H. H. Clark vs. Michael and Mary Berger is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

C. L. Goering, debtor. Register's report, with statement of assets and liabilities presented and approved, and order made for the meeting of the creditors on the 13th inst., to ascertain whether the resolution of composition had been passed in the manner prescribed, and to show cause why the proceedings should not be confirmed.

Warren Savings Bank and National Bank of Warren vs. J. K. Palmer & Co., were continued by consent of counsel.

Staib & Co., bankrupts. On assignee's petition, order made for the private sale of certain barges at the prices offered, $11,228.

John Moorehead, bankrupt, Lawrence county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

GRAND JURY BUSINESS.

True bills were found by the Grand Jury in the following cases:

United States vs. Wm. Parker, charge using a Postoffice order to commit a fraud; six indictments.

United States vs. Neal Dougherty, charge non-payment of special tax as cigar and liquor dealer.

United States vs. Dr. Leclare, charge using the United States Mail for improper purposes.

United States vs. Charles Bobo, charge piloting without license.

United States vs. James Haley, charge non-payment of special tax as liquor dealer.

United States vs. James Porter, charge counterfeiting.

United States vs. John Fusselman, charge purloining a mail key.

United States vs. John Winn and John Fusselman, charge forcibly entering Postoffice; also, stealing and embezzling mail keys, &c.

In court N. J. Keller and P. Pfile, charged with violating the revenue laws. Verdict guilty.

United States vs. Jessie Province, charged with passing counterfeit money. Nolle pros entered.

United States vs. Dr. Parker, charged using a P. O. to commit fraud. Defendant plead guilty.

Orville, D. Harden & Co., vs. W. Hazzard. Retail liquor dealing without license. Verdict guilty.

John Winn and John Fusselman, charged with robbing P. O. in Juniata county. Verdict of guilty.

U. S. vs. Wm. Knecht, for violation of revenue laws. Recognizance forfeited.

U. S. vs. Neal Dougherty. Defendant plead guilty and sentence was deferred.

A similar disposition was made in the case of the United States vs. James Haley.

* * *

THE following have been elected directors of the Merchants' National Telegraph Company: Messrs. J. T. Stockdale, John Benn, R. S. Waring, Charles Lockhart, John B. Stewart, Michael Graver and W. P. Logan as Directors for the ensuing year. The Board of Directors organized by electing R. S. Waring, President, and Wm. Lyon Secretary and Treasurer.

* * *

(Advertisement.)

EDITOR POST.—Permit me to recommend, through your valuable paper, Charles Bryson of West Deer Township, as a candidate for County Commissioner. Mr. Bryson is one of the oldest and most respectable farmers in Allegheny county—has always been a Democrat—has never failed, for forty years, to be in attendance at our County Conventions—is honest and capable, thus filling the Jeffersonian standard; and if nominated and elected will be an officer in the interests of the people as against the corrupt rings now ruling. With James Irvin from this city and Charles Bryson from the country we can renovate the Commissioners office. I take it for granted that our approaching Convention will nominate Mr. Irvin. Let us then give the farming interests a representative in West Deer's "favorite son." FIRST WARD.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	115¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1862	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1864	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1865	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1867	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	[illegible]
Ten-Forties (coupons)	[illegible]
Currency Sixes	123⅝
New Five Per Cents	115⅝

STOCKS.

Western Union	73⅝
Adams Express	103
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	[illegible]
American Express	64
United States Express	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Harlem	131½
Michigan Central	74
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Union Pacific	75⅝
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Northwestern preferred	[illegible]
Rock Island	105
Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	56
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜
C. C. and I. C.	6

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 6, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade among the wholesale jobbing and commission houses was moderately active and a fair movement of merchandise was the result in nearly all branches of trade. There was a moderate but somewhat improved volume of transactions in grain at the advance we have mentioned previously; the receipts are slowly but steadily increasing by river and rail. Flour—The market was an active one at an advance of 25c per barrel; of course, holders of round lots, particularly those that purchased before the advance, are well pleased with the situation; we understand that one of our wide-awake flour men purchased at various points some fifteen thousand barrels before the advance; his chance for making money is good. Country produce moved with more than average activity among the common and wholesale houses, with values steady. Provisions—There was a fair consumption demand for smoked meats, with prices previously quoted still ruling; the receipts are increasing and the top has probably been reached for the present. Apples—Good sound apples were more fancied; prices are unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,105	Apples, bbls	273
Butter, pks	46	Oats, bushels	2,168
Corn, bushels	400	Bacon, tcs	137
Hay, bales	130	Barley, bushels	1,800

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ALES—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article; the demand was only a moderate one and prices are unchanged; X ale $8@9 per barrel; XX ale $9@10; India ale $10@11; half bbls in proportion. Bass' English ale—prices have been uniform for some time.

ASHES—We can report an improved demand, without any change in prices; we quote as follows: soda ash common 3¼@3½c; refined 4@4½c; pearls 8@8½c; pits 7½@8c; fluor spar 2c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 6c

APPLES—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season the receipts have been well maintained, placing a fair supply in the market; the principal demand was for choice sound lots, with sales at $3 25@3 50 per barrel; for other grades prices were governed altogether by quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report only small sales for local purposes; prices range from 45 to 55c.

BEANS—Are dull; buyers appear indifferent about taking hold except to meet their current wants; we quote small white navy at $1 90@2 00; other sales were made at various prices.

BUTTER—The receipts are steadily increasing; the top has evidently been reached; dealers report choice western reserve dairy at 30@33c; central Ohio 25@28c; common and medium grades are very dull and prices uncertain.

BEESWAX—The market has not been active for some time; prices are nominal at 27@30c.

BROWN HANDLES—Are steady; choice No 1 plain $17@18 per m; good $15@16; choice No 1 painted $28@30; good No 1 painted $25@26; toy handles painted $20@22 50.

BROOM CORN—The market was both firm and active; manufacturers are purchasing sparingly; we quote green hurl at 13½@15c; green brush corn 14@15c; green medium 12½@13c; green stalk braid 12½@13c; green inside and covers 11½@12½c; pale and red tipped and red range from 1@2c less than the above.

BAGGING—We can report a fair supply on hand; the current rate for Penn mill 2 bush. 33c; 2½ do 38c; 3 do 45c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—steady; ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good local demand; we quote old New York Goshen 17@17½c; Ohio 16½@17c; Sweitzer 16@17c per lb. New cheese is in light demand; prices nominal.

CRANBERRIES—Steady at $10@12 per bbl.

COKE—Demand fair and prices unchanged; we quote at $2 50@2 75 per ton delivered.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales are reported at $7 50@8 per case.

EGGS—The market was steady at 15c per doz.

FLOUR—We have to report an active market with a further tendency to advance; sales choice brands white winter wheat flour $7@7 50; Wisconsin $6@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winer $6 50@6 75; rye flour $6 00. Graham flour $6 25@6 75. Corn meal $3 75. Oat meal $8 50@9 00.

GROCERIES—Dealers report a moderately active market; holders generally are firm in their views; certain houses are holding out for an ⅛c of an advance on sugars, whilst others are selling at rates named. Coffee and other sweets are firm; the present rates are:

Green Coffees—Rio, good, 20c; Rio, prime, 22c; Rio, fancy, 24½c; choice Rio 23½c; Java 35c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 27c; Rio, in bulk, 27½c; Java, in papers, 40c; Java, in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8¼@8¾c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18½c; stearine 16c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Sugars—Crushed 11½c; granulated 11½c; powdered 11½c; Standard A 10½@10¾c; New Orleans 8½@9½c; Standard B 10⅜@10½c; extra C, standard 10¼@10⅜c; Franklin extra C, 9⅞c; American extra C, 9¾c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 75c; sugar drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@50c.

Starch—Pearl, 5½c; silver gloss, 9¾c; corn 10½c per lb.

Raisins—Layers $3 00 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 9½@12c per lb.

Soaps—Babbit's Best $7; Babbit's New York City 9½c; Irish soap, $4 50; German mottled, 7c.

GRAIN—The receipts are slowly but steadily increasing; prices for certain descriptions are wholly nominal; we quote as follows; Choice Kentucky and Michigan white wheat $1 35@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 30@1 33; amber do $1 27@1 30; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 24@1 27. Corn continues in good demand and moderately active at firm prices; we quote shelled at 87c for yellow; 85@86c for high mixed; 83@84c for low mixed. Oats continue to be called for; the offerings were light hence sales were restricted; we quote prime white at 71½@72½c per bushel; mixed 69@70½c. Barley—prices are altogether nominal; we omit figures, prices being too uncertain. Rye is in fair demand; we can report sales to a moderate extent at $1 17@1 20 per bushel.

HOMINY—Steady with sales at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

HAY—The market was a firm one with a good trade demand; the advance we have before noted has been fully maintained; we quote prime timothy on track at $22@23 per ton; No 2 $19@20; upland prairie $16@17; baled hay from store is quoted at $27@28 for No 1; $25@26 for No 2.

MILLFEED—There is an active market with a good demand; bran is firm at $1 20@1 25 per cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35; middlings $1 45@1 55; chopped feed $1 65@1 75; oat meal $1 90@2 00.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely; there is however a steady trade demand; we quote prime peachblows at $1 10 from store; peerless $1 05; other grades at 90@95c; early rose for seed $5 per bush.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was easier; the rates at present are: Hams 14@14½c; shoulders 10@10½c; short rib sides 13c; clear rib 13½c; clear 14c; breakfast bacon 14@14½c; dried beef 14@14½c; beef tongues $7 per dozen; ham sausage 10c per lb; mess pork $23 50@24 per bbl. Lard steady; prime in tierces 16½c; half barrels 17c; in buckets 17½c; in 3 lb caddies 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 3 lb pails 18½c; in 5 lb do 18c; in 6 lb do 17¾c.

LARD OIL—We quote: extra No 1 winter strand $1 23 per gallon; extra do $1 13; No 1 do 98c; No 2 83c.

COUNTRY BACON—Steady; hams 12½@13c; shoulders 9@9½c; sides 12@12½c; country lard 15@16c.

POULTRY—Scarce; prices nominal.

TALLOW—Sales of city at 8½c; country 7¼@7¾c.

SEEDS—Clover seed is scarce and in demand; quotable at $7 50@8 25 per bushel in a jobbing way. Timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@2 90 in a jobbing way. Flax seed quoted at $1 95@2; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 per bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red top do $2. Onion sets are in demand at $8@8 50 per bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing at 13@15c per gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 15@2 20 per bushel. Onions dull at $3 20@3 50 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 6, 1875.

REMARKS—There was a quiet and somewhat lower market yesterday, crude and refined both being a shade easier. The latest phase of the action of the pipe line is that one of the lines will continue to deliver to buyers oil in its custody on which notice was given when it was received that it was intended for river shipment. The other lines will not deliver oil to barges, although they have a large amount of oil in custody on which the owners gave due notice that they intended the oil for the latter method of transportation. There seems to be little question that this action renders the pipe companies liable for any damages that may result from this action, which will doubtless be large. In the meantime the oil trade of the city, outside of the combination, will have to seek to perfect the connection with the Columbia Conduit Company, which at present will be done by casting oil across the West Penn Railroad track in barrels.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 30@1 32½; immediate shipment $1 50@1 55. The decline in the market is probably due to the falling off in the demand caused by the action of the pipe lines. The sales were very meagre, being reported at 10,500 bbls at Parkers and 2,800 barrels at other points in the oil regions. No barge oil is offering in this market at present.

REFINED.

The market here is quiet and unchanged though a shade lower East; we quote at 10¼@10½c for standard white on the Pennsylvania track; 10¾@10⅞c on the Connellsville.

NEW YORK.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 13@13½c for first half May 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined rules at 13@13½c for spot and early May delivery.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for spot delivery is quoted at 13@13½c.

OIL BARRELS

Are again dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city and $1 15@1 20 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 5.—The Courier says: United opened at $1 32½ and declined during the day to $1 27½@1 28¾, with a weak feeling at the close. The business of the day was light and very little activity was exhibited at any time.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot	1 55
500 bbls spot	1 50

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot	1 52½

UNITED AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 32½
1,500 bbls spot	1 31¼
1,000 bbls spot	1 27½

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

2,000 bbls spot	1 50
1,000 bbls spot	1 52½

NEW YORK, May 5—Closing of the 4th: Petroleum—Prices are a trifle more in favor of the buyer, with a better export trade and rather freer offerings to sell; crude in bulk quoted at 6½c for prompt delivery and 6¾c for May; do in shipping order 10@10½c; refined quoted at 13@13½c for prompt delivery and 13¼c up to May 10th; sales 4000 bbls by May 15th at 13¼c; naphtha quoted at 10c; in Philadelphia refined is quoted at 13¼c for prompt delivery and 13¼@13⅜c up to May 15th; at Baltimore 13½c bid and 13¼c asked up to May 15th.

TITUSVILLE, May 5. — Market nominally at $1 50@1 52½.

OIL CITY, May 5.—Market quiet at $1 52½@1 55.

ROUSEVILLE, May 5.—Market quiet without any business; quoted at $1 52½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 5.—Market quiet; quoted at $1 42½.

TIDIOUTE, May 5.—Market quiet; $1 22½ at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Market quiet; S. W. 13¼c; crude 6c; cases 18c; no sales; futures, none offering.

PARKERS, May 5. — Market quiet; United at $1 22; shipment $1 50.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 31¾@1 34. Corn, demand fair and firm; No 1 mixed 79½@80c. Oats, demand fair and market firm at 66@67½c. Clover seed $6 75@7.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 6, 1875.

FREIGHT RATES.

There has been no further change of rates since our last issue, nor so far as we can learn is there any contemplated, but the railroad men are very uncertain and there is no telling what may take place before the end of the month. All our dealers ask is to be put on equal terms with other points.

The following were the current rates:

	Per cwt.
To New York	20 c
To Baltimore	17½c
To Philadelphia	17½c

CATTLE.

The run of cattle since our last was one of the largest we have had for a long time, reaching 600 cars. The principal proportions were of through stock, intended for the Eastern markets, the supply on sale here not being larger than usual. Still it was in excess of the demand. Buyers appear indifferent about taking hold. The result was prices were off from ¼@½c as compared with last week. The demand for the Philadelphia market was a light one. The same may be said of the Baltimore market. The New York market was, according to reports, a hard one, prices being off ½@¾c this week, with a very poor run. This will have a depressing effect on trade.

Sales were made at the following:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth	5 75@6 25
Fat cows and bulls	4 50@5 50

HOGS.

The receipts have fallen off largely as compared with last week, but the supply was fully up with the demand, and the market, with a single exception, was a dull one and prices were lower. Heavy hogs maintained their rates as they were scarce. The run from Chicago to New York was a large one.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime heavy Philadelphia	$9 00@9 25
Baltimore	8 25@8 50
Yorkers	7 60@7 90

SHEEP.

The receipts continue large, being in excess of the demand. The receipts from the East, particularly New York, were very unfavorable for holders, owing to an improvement in the weather. The largest inquiry was for clipped.

The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Clipped, best 100 lbs	$5 12@5 25
do prime 90@95 lbs	4 75@5 00
do good 80@85 lbs	4 00@4 50
Wooled	7 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 6, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on the market was a large one, reaching about 800 head. There was also a falling off in the demand; hence we had a dull and unsatisfactory market. Prices, as compared with last week, were from ¼@½c lower, the decline being largest on the better grades, of which the supply principally consisted. Dealers all agree on the market being a very hard one, and many of them had ample excuse for grumbling. The number of cars from Chicago was 40, being only 5 cars for other points. There were no stockers on sale. The time, however, is near at hand when we may look for an active demand for this kind of stock. The cold weather has been the principal drawback so far.

The nominal rates for the various kinds may be set down as follows.

PRICES.

Prime to extra Chicago tops	$7 50@7 75
Good	6 75@7 00
Fair to medium	6 00@6 50
Fat cows and bulls, as per quality	4 50@5 75

One lot of choice bulls was reported sold at $6. They were something extra, being in fine condition.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was a large one as compared with last week. The market was a dull one and dealers were dissatisfied with the appearance of the market. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. We quote nominally as follows: Wooled sheep, $6 50@7 per cwt., as per quality; clipped, $4 50, 5@6. The majority of sales were about $5 25. There were a good many lambs on sale, being the first of the season. The current rates were $3@4 per head. Some 55 head were disposed of.

HOGS.

The hog season is pretty much over. The sales for some time past have been light and for some time to come will be lighter. We quote in a retail way at $8, 8 50@9 per cwt. as per condition and quality.

VEAL CALVES.

Are coming forward mare freely, as is nearly always the case at this season of the year, but good veals continue scarce and still command full prices. F. Hector & Co. report having sold over 200 during the week at prices ranging from 5½@7c, according to quality.

FRESH COWS.

The supply was small, only 12 head, and the market firmer in consequence, although there was no quotable change in prices. P. Sheitmantle sold 3 for $150; H. Nagle 3 for $130; John Beeler 2 for $100; A. Stakely 3 at $42@45 each; J. Needy 1 extra for $100.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 5.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 94@94¼; account, 94¼@94½; 5-20s '65, 105¾; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 104; new 5s 102½; New York Central 91; Erie 26½@26¾; preferred 36½. Refined petroleum 9¾@10s; spirits 8½s.

PARIS, May 5.—Rentes 63 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—5-20s, '62, 99d.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Cotton — The market was dull and easier; middling upland, 7⅞@8d; Orleans, 8@8⅛d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 4,900 American. Wheat—No 1 spring, new, 8s 4d@8s 11d. Corn 35s. Pork 75s. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 67s. Cheese 73s. Refined petroleum 9⅛s. Spirits 8s.

ANTWERP, May 5.—Refined petroleum 28⅛s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton quiet at 16¼@16½c; futures closed quiet; sales 68,200 bales; May 15 27-32@15⅞c; June 15 29-32c@16 1-16c; July 16⅛@16 5-32c; August 16 9-32@16 5-16c; September 16 1-32c; October 15 21-32@15 11-16; November 15½@15 17-32c; December 15 17-32@15 9-16c. Flour—receipts 8,000 barrels and in moderate demand; superfine western and State $4 80@5 05; common to choice $5 60@5 70; white wheat extra $5 65@6 75; St. Louis $5 80@7 50; extra Ohio $5 25@7 25. Rye flour steady $4 35@5 35. Corn meal firm at $4@4 50. Wheat—receipts 67,000 bushels; market quiet and firm; No 1 Spring $1 26@1 32; No 3 $1 16@1 18; No 2 Milwaukee $1 21@1 24; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 15@1 28; winter red western $1 38@1 42; amber $1 41@1 45. Rye firm at $1@1 08. Barley scarce. Malt quiet at $1 65. Corn—receipts 117,000 bushels; mixed western 90@91c; yellow 91c. Oats—receipts 75,000 bushels; mixed western 74@76c; white 75@77½c. Hay unchanged. Coffee steady at 16¼@19½c. Sugar quiet and steady; refining fair to good 8¼@8½c; prime 8⅝c. Molasses very firm at 50c; test 44c. Rice quiet but steady. Petroleum heavy and lower; crude 6¼@6½c; refined 12¾@12⅞c. Rosin heavy at $2 00@2 05. Turpentine heavy at 35c. Eggs firm at 16½@17c. Pork firm at $22 25. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles more active; long clear western 12½c. Lard firmer; prime steam 15⅝c. Butter firm; western 12@16c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 17. Leather dull at $1 27@1 30. Wool dull; domestic fleece 48@60c; pulled 30@50c; unwashed 16@35c.

Dry Goods.

Business was rather better with commission houses and jobbers. Cotton goods were quiet and several makes declined. Pepperell brown sheetings are off ½c, and wide goods 2½c; several makes of blue cottons are reduced. Pacific prints reduced to 9c and Freeman's to 7c. Woolen goods quiet and foreign goods dull.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Flour firm; spring extras $5@5 75; Minnesota $5 25@6. Wheat—demand active and advanced; No 1 spring $1 09½; No 2 $1 04½@1 04¾ spot or seller May; $1 07 seller June; $1 04½ seller July; No 3 98@98½c; rejected 92½c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 74¾c bid spot or seller May; 76c seller June; 78c bid seller July; rejected 71c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No 2 62⅝c spot or seller May; 64c seller June. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork—demand active and prices advanced at $21 87½ spot; $21 95@22 seller June; $22 75 seller July. Lard—demand active and advanced at $15 50 spot; $15 67½@15 70 seller June; $15 90 seller July. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 14.

Wool.

BOSTON, May 5.—Wool is under steady demand for domestic grades. Prices ruled about the same as last reported. Holders are anxious to close up their stocks as fast as possible, and manufacturers are still quite indifferent about future supplies, the clip of the entire country being so near at hand. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 52@56c for XXX and medium grades; Michigan and other western fleeces 48½@52½c, down to 45c for low; combing and delaine selections 60@70c, the latter for very superior. Pulled wools in demand. Holders are ready to meet the market at some concession in recent current prices, particularly on extras. Sales 42@57½c for superiors and X.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Wool was in improved demand. The supply was small and prices firmer but not higher. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above commanded 54@55c; X 56@57c; medium 56@58c; coarse 47@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, western fine 48@51c; medium 55@56c; coarse 47@50c; combing washed 60@67c; combing unwashed 45@48c; fine unwashed 35@37c; coarse and medium unwashed 37@40c; extra and merino pulled 45@50c; No 1 and super pulled 45@50c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Cotton dull and nominal at 15½c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and weak at $1 34@1 35. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 77@80c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 67@70c. Rye scarce and nominal. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oils firm at 71c. Eggs firm at 15c. Butter and cheese—demand fair and market firm. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $22 25. Lard dull and nominal; summer steam 15c; winter 15½c; kettle 15¾. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders held at 8½c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12¼c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm at 9¼, 12¾@13¼c. Whisky active and strong at $1 15. Hogs dull and nominal; extreme range $7@9 for common to extra.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Flour quiet but firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 25@6 00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 75@6 25; high grades $6 50@7 50. Wheat scarce; red $1 43½@1 45; amber $1 45@1 50. Corn firm; yellow 90c; mixed 89c. Oats advancing; white 77@78c; mixed 76c. Provisions steady. Pork $22 75@23. Beef hams 18@22½c. Smoked hams 13@14½c. Lard 15@16c. Whiskey—western held at $1 18. Petroleum refined 13@13½c; crude 9⅝. Clover seed—western $11@12. Flaxseed $1 80@1 85. Butter steady. Cheese steady; western fine 16¼@16¾c. Eggs steady; western fresh 16½@17c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm at $5 10@7 50. Wheat higher at $1 45½. Corn a shade firmer at 74¾@75c. Oats dull at 64@65c. Barley steady at $1 25@1 30. Rye steady at $1 08@1 10. Whisky firm at $1 15. Pork lower at $22. Dry salt firm at 8⅝, 12@12⅜. Bacon firm at 9⅜, 9⅞, 12¾, 13, 13½@13⅝c. Lard dull at 15¼c asked; 15c bid. Hogs dull; shippers 6¾@7¼c. Bacon 7¼@7¾c. Cattle active and firm; sales good native steers 6¼@9¼c; fair to good butchers $5 50@5 60; Indian stockers 4@4¾c; mixed stock 4¼@4¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—Cotton dull at 15½c. Flour firm at $4 50@7 25. Wheat active at $1 20@1 30. Corn strong at 74@75c. Oats strong at 69c. Rye quiet at $1 20. Pork quiet. Bulk meats $8⅝, 8¾, 12 10, 12⅜ loose. Bacon $9¾, 9¾, 13 10, 13½@13⅝ packed. Sugar cured hams 13½@14c. Lard quiet and firm at 15½@16½c. Whisky firm at $1 15.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Flour very strong; western superfine $4 25@5 00; do extra $5 12½@5 25. Wheat strong; No 2 red $1 38. Corn quiet at 89c. Oats steady; white western 70@71c; mixed 68c. Rye quiet at $1 15@1 17. Hay dull at $17@24. Provisions quiet. Beef firm. Pork $22 75@23. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c; clear rib 12½@12¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib sides 13½c. Hams 14½@15½c. Lard dull at 16@16½c. Coffee steady at 16½@19. Butter firm and unchanged. Petroleum nominal at 6½@6⅝c. Whisky firmly held at 16@17c.

Toledo

TOLEDO, May 5.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 2 white Wabash $1 36½; No 2 white Michigan $1 26; amber Michigan $1 26¾@1 28¾; seller June $1 31; seller July $1 34; No 2 amber Michigan $1 28; No 1 red $1 31; No 2 do $1 28¾; No 3 $1 22@1 23. Corn—dull and lower; high mixed 77½c; low mixed 77¼c; no grade 76¾c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No 1 69c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Money loaned at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6. Sterling steady at 487@487½ for sixty days and 490@490½ for sight. Customs receipts $261,000.

Gold opened and closed at 115¼ with sales during the day at 115⅜. Borrowing rates 3 to 5. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $656,000. Clearings $36,000,000. Specie shipments to-morrow will probably reach $550,000. Governments steady. Railroad mortgages quiet. State bonds dull.

BROOM MARKET.

The following are the latest quotatio[ns]

UNION FACTORY.

No. 2 Common Brooms	2 75
No. 3 Hurl Brooms	3 00
No. 4 Hurl Brooms	3 50
No. 5 Hurl Brooms	4 00
No. 6 Hurl Brooms	4 25
No. 3 Carpet Brooms	4 50
No. 4 Carpet Brooms	4 75
Fancy Parlor Brooms	5 00
Toy Brooms	1 50@2 00
Steamboat Brooms	4 25@5 00
Wisps, plain	1 25@1 75
Wisps, fancy	1 50@2 00

MARRIED.

McCANDLESS—CONNELLY—On Tuesday, May 4, at St. Agnes Church, Soho, by Rev. J. Holland, Mr. GEO. McCANDLESS to Miss ROSIE CONNELLY, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

MILLER—On Wednesday morning, May 5, at 3:30 o'clock, JAMES MILLER, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

DOOLEN—On Thursday, May 5, 1875, CATHARINE DOOLEN, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

MUNDEN—Wednesday afternoon, April 28, aged thirteen years, nine months and twenty-one days, LUELLA, daughter of John and Cornelia F. Munden.

HAMILTON—Wednesday morning, April 28, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. RUTH HAMILTON, aged fifty-seven years.

DONNELLY—Wednesday afternoon, April 28, at 4 o'clock, PATRICK DONNELLY, aged sixty-three years.

THOMAS—Wednesday afternoon, April 28, at 4:30 o'clock, GEORGE B. THOMAS, son of David and Elizabeth Thomas, aged twenty-three years, two months and eighteen days.

HUGHES—Saturday, May 1, 1875, Mrs. REBECCA HUGHES.

MAGEE—On Saturday morning, May 1, at 7:45 o'clock, Mr. PATRICK MAGEE, Sr., aged eighty-one years.

COOPER—Monday afternoon, May 3, 1875, at his residence in Nottingham township, Washington county, Pa., Col. SAMUEL COOPER, aged sixty-eight years, father-in-law of J. M. Faulkerson.

WYLIE—Sunday morning, May 2, at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Twelfth ward, MARY WYLIE, aged thirty-five years.

Practice Versus Theory.

The theory of disease accepted by physicians is, that symptoms are merely sympathetic indications of its existence, and have in most instances little or nothing to do with fixing its locality. Their practice, however, is diametrically opposed to their theory, for they administer medicines which affect symptoms only. The remarkable cures of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, rheumatism, general debility, urinary and kidney troubles, and malarial fevers, wrought by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, could never have been accomplished by remedies which addressed themselves merely to the removal of any one of the manifold and complicated symptoms to which those maladies give rise. Acting, as the Bitters do, directly upon the stomach and tributary organs, overcoming their irregularities and endowing them with renewed vigor, they control, as it were, the springs of vitality, purifying and giving them fresh impetus and dispersing all those harassing symptoms which proceeded from their misdirection or contamination.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTE[E] MEETING.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Alleghen[y] county will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, cit[y] of Pittsburgh, on

Saturday, May 8, 1875,

AT 10 A. M.

As the mode of representation of the several elec[-]tion districts of the cities and county in the nex[t] County Convention must be determined by the Com[-]mittee, every member is expected to be present.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.
JAMES IRVIN, Asst. Chairman.

GEO. H. KUHN,
UZZIAH STUART, } Secretaries.
T. O'LEARY, Jr.,

ap27:d&Wtd

FOR SHERIFF—

PETER FAIRLEY,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Count[y] Convention. mh24d&27Wtc

FOR SHERIFF—

ROBERT H. PATTERSON,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Coun[ty] Convention. mh25d&27Wtc

FOR SHERIFF—

HENRY B. LONG,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Coun[ty] Convention. mh29d&ap6Wtc

FOR SHERIFF—

HENRY LARGE, Jr.,

OF JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Coun[ty] Convention. mh30:d&Wtc

FOR SHERIFF—

CAPT. WM. M'CORMICK,

OF LEETSDALE.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Coun[ty] Convention. ap5:d&Wtc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS—

JAMES P. O'NEILL,

SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Coun[ty] Convention. dWtc

FOR REGISTER AND CLER[K] OF ORPHANS COURT—

RINGGOLD MITCHELL,

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to decision of Democratic County Conve[n]tion. mal:d&Wtc

FOR COUNTY COMMI[S]SIONER,

JOHN O'REILLY,

THIRTY-SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Coun[ty] Convention. apl-d&wtc

JURY COMMISSIONER—

HENRY S. ACKLEY,

OF WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.

(Formerly of Allegheny City.)

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Coun[ty] Convention. p7:t

Obstacles to Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from [the] effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manho[od] restored. Impediments to marriage removed. N[ew] method of treatment. New and remarkable remedi[es]. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelop[es]. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Nin[th] street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having high reputation for honorable conduct and prof[es]sional skill. ma6-TTHS-3md&13Wv

1875 CARPETS! 187[5]

NEW GOODS.

Now Arriving, our Immense Selection of

English Wiltons, Velvets and Brussels.

American Goods of all Grades at a Great Declin[e]

Especial Attention is invited to our Large Stock of Ingrain an[d] Cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., selected particularly for this market.

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